INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 233 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Sep.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£58	£98

SHIPPING

M.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	19 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 ov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
24th Sept.	† Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
19th Sept.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa
21st „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000		
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000		
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000		

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tainan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, O.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE. General Manager.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

Compare with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES- Bombay

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT amongs

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,34,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LABORATORY ASSISTANT to analyse sizing materials, chemicals, etc., which are used in cotton mills. A candidate with previous experience in this line will be preferred, but the post is also open to one who has passed M. Sc. with chemistry. Apply stating age, experience and minimum salary required, to CALICO MILLS, Ahmedabad.

A 31109

WANTED—3 TIME KEEPERS, 2 GENERAL CLERKS 6 CLERKS for railway as well paid candidates for Railway duties and Station Master training. Apply with 2 annas stamp to MANAGER S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.

A ... R1181

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—WANTED—A competent LADY DOCTOR (M.B.B.S.), Salary Rs. 150/ P.M. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 25/ p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE, Baroda, stating age, qualifications, nationality, etc.

A 31093

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R3081

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED:—Middle-aged UNDER-GRADUATES in Persian as teachers for the Marine School at Novha. Trained preferred. Apply stating terms to the ESTATE MANAGER, Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

A R1183

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—POST, State, private dispensary or Medical companionship by experienced L. C. P. & S. (Bom.) Doctor. Write sharp to Box No 2186 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1180A

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—BRIDE or WIDOW any caste, beautiful, rich, educated by handsome learned young Hindu. Write soon Box No 2187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

M R1180

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October, 1928. Enlistment till 30th September Apply particulars and result July 1928. Agents on pay wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1182

BOOKS.

FIVE PRECIOUS BOOKS—(Pocket Wisdom Series) As. 6 each. Address:—Mr. M. VENKATASIAH B.A., Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.

L R1165

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, scientific hand massage. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram B'dg., K. Block, 1st floor, Patton Road Crawford Market.

M R1178

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Students to learn and secure diplomas in Dentistry. Homoeopathy. Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry by regular training and correspondence. Apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal, Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi.

M R1166

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Second hand STEAM ENGINES 16-20 N. H.P. boilers 20-30 N. H. P., oil expellers, and oil filters. Please apply with full particulars to KAKUMANU HANUMAIAH, General merchant, Narasaraopet M. S. M. Ry.

N R1173.

FOR SALE—3 Drum—Winding Frames One by Platt Bros. 1907 and two Wm. Dickinson make. 50.5" drums, 100 spindles with swifts and brackets complete. In working order. Write with offers to Box No. 2185, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

N R1175

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6. 4-8 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. Family Suites with bath available. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions 6	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.

31106

WANTED.

DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Saran District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1000/- plus travelling allowance at the first-class rate according to the rule in force.

Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No: 3334 L.S.G., dated 20-12-1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14-8-1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer."

The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works place of residence and whether free or not.

The selected candidate will have to join at once and will be confirmed after having undergone a probationery period of 2 years. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 17th October, 1928.

SHRINANDAN PRASAD NARAIN SINGH SHARMA. M.L.C., Chairman, District Board, Saran. Chapra, The 11th October, 1928.

31091

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(1) SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. for the erection of the New Central Station at Bombay.

(2) Plans and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 15 on and after 21st September, 1928.

(3) Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1928.

(4) The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

31102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, B. Elphinstone Circle, Nanji Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1928, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1928 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, REUBEN SOLOMAN, Ag. Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th September, 1928, to 3rd October, 1928, both days inclusive.

31101

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WANTED—Two INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS with B.O.T. Certificates. Pay Rs. 350—10—390 per mensem. Applications to be made in writing to the SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY, 8, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA.

31108

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1131 of 1913 (Rahimtulla Meherali and others vs. Kassumbhoy Alibhoy) and Suit No. 183 of 1916 (Khensabai, widow, and others vs. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street otherwise known as Khoja Mohalla, admeasuring about 160 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 724-724, New No. 6442, Old Survey No. 203-204, New Survey No. 2791, Cadastral Survey No. 986 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 51 and now under B Ward No. 1670, Street Nos. 179-81, formerly and now under Street No. 163, and bounded on the North by the house of Fazul Goolam Hossein, on the South by the house forming part of the estate of the late Sajan Meherali, on the East by passage and on the West by Samuel Street or Khoja Mohalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10/. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH and MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Giant Ape at large.

Killing men—kidnapping women!

The two Comedy detectives.

CHARLIE MURRAY and FRED KELSEY

Are on it's trail and when they get going they'll make a goat out of that GORILLA GUY.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.

TO-NIGHT at 3-30 p.m.

Special Change of Programme To-day

A Drama with a punch

"THE FIGHTING HEART"

With an all-star cast including

GEORGE O'BRIEN

BILLIE DOVE

AND

FRANCIS FORD

Cupid scores a knock out with romance as the referee! A heart warming romance of Main Street and Broadway!

Also MONTY BANKS Comedy 2 reels.

Youths and Students of Bombay.

WAKE UP

and see what wonderful feats of athletics and heroism have been performed by a College Student of Baroda in the

Fall of Pavagahr

OR

Goddess Mahakali.

Presented by

INDULAL K. YAJNIK,

at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Time: 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

DAWN

The Wonderful Herbert Wilcox Production which has stirred the world Civilized World with its Magnificent Theme and Tale of Heroic Life and Death and a Conflict of Loyalties told in Reverence and without Bitterness

AND

The Wonderfully Realistic Acting by

SYBIL THORNDIKE

England's Greatest Stage Star in the Immortal Roll of—

NURSE EDITH CAVELL

Britain's Greatest Film and Achievement.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

DICK NORTON'S REVUE CO.

IN

"INCIDENTS"

Artistically Staged, Gorgeously dressed.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

SILKEN · SHACKLES

WITH

IRENE RICH

AND

HUNTLY GORDON

See the story of a woman who couldn't make her eyes behave.—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

IN OBTAINING VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS FOR

MATCH FACTORIES,
COTTON MILLS,
DYE WORKS,
SOAP FACTORIES,
TANNERIES, Etc.,

advantageously from actual Manufacturers, such as.

Chemicals,	Oils,
Hardware,	Papers,
Loom Sundries.	Tanning Materials.
Leather Goods,	Weaving Sundries,
Metals,	etc., etc.
Machinery,	

WE ARE QUOTING MOST FAVOURABLE C. I.F. PRICES FOR REGULAR SHIPMENTS. Write us your requirements, or ask our representative to call.

Acme Indo-Foreign Agency,

Telegs: "TAPASWI" Post Box 974, FORT, BOMBAY.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

BLADDER DISORDERS

NATURE furnishes a number of symptoms to warn you when your bladder needs attention. The passage of water may be accompanied by scalding pain. You may notice streaks of blood, or particles resembling sand or gravel. Aged people experience difficulty in retaining their water, while with young children bed wetting is a common symptom of bladder inflammation. Take De Witt's Pills as soon as you notice any of these symptoms and you will have no cause for worry, for De Witt's Pills cleanse and strengthen the urinary organs and quickly restore health and strength.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

VIRILE TONIC

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc.

Price:—A phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10/- ten.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,

Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
Branch:—303, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

aliwala & Homi

TE LEADING OPTICIANS

, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi
p. Whiteaway) & Road,

BOMBAY.

AKERS OF DISTINCTIVE CTACLES and EYEGLASSES

UN and GLARE GLASSES F EVERY DESCRIPTION

arded **GOLD MEDALS.**

T ME OUT

And ae, with your name and address, to BHome, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and ill receive free under plain cover sal leaflet. It tells you how to regai vigour and manhood by a rational Treatmant.

AN ARBITRARY MEASURE

OPPOSITION LEADERS NOT TAKEN INTO CONFIDENCE

MR. JAYAKAR OPPOSES PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

Mr. Jayakar opposing the Public Safety Bill, in the Assembly, said:—

I have approached the discussion with an open mind. It is true, I came with a distrust of the Executive but in spite of it if Government had made out a case I would not have for myself put any log in the way of the Bill. But I must confess I have not been convinced about the urgency of the Bill. When I listened to the Home Member I was reminded of our family priest who talks of heaven and hell and regard for virtues and punishment for sins to come out with whom I cannot argue or reason, for whatever he says must be taken for granted. (Laughter.) One argument in support of the Bill is that religion is in danger. I cannot accept such an argument from Government which have allowed Christian missionaries to make converts for the last 150 years unchecked taking advantage of the famines in this country. Then it has been said that the Bill is to protect Hinduism against attack on its social structure. And this comes from Government which has placed on the Statute Book giving converts into Christianity a right in the joint family and also which allows converts to disown their wives but not wives to disown their husbands. With the record which Government have, refuse to accept that this Bill is in the interest of Indian religion or society, I want real reason to be stated before the House. Let Government be frank and not try to draw a red herring across the House. I will be equally frank with the Government. I do not trust the Executive. I am entitled to ask in the case of Government, as I would be entitled to ask of my son if he wanted a rifle as to what use he made of the air gun, as to what use the Executive had made of similar things which they rushed through the Legislature in panic. Let me remind the House of the Rowlatt Act. If reminded a dead letter after it was passed. Let us examine other laws. How did you use Regulation III? You use it to deport Lala Lajpat Rai and to admit later that it was a mistake. I am prepared to accept that the Home Member says about Soviet Russia for argument's sake although Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's picture does not tally with it. Col. Crawford asked Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar what time he spent in Russia. This reminds me of a teacher of mine who asked his pupils not what they had read or understood, but how many years they had spent in a particular class to judge their merits in regard to promotion.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN STATE OF DENMARK.

It is not the time that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar spent that counts as it is his measure of observation. In the same way what Mr. Chattopadhyaya writes in the "Chronicle" does not bear out what the Home Member says. But admitting for argument what the Home Member says about the Soviet Russia, if it is true that England is anxious to resume trade relations with Russia and if it is also true that there are several members of Parliament who have large concessions in England, then I must say there is something rotten in state of Denmark. As long as India is contented, as long as there is food for her people, I shall now refuse to think three or four Englishmen can set India aflame. I shall now refer to Sir Hari Singh Gour's speech in support of reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. Sir Hari Singh Gour has asked the House to refer the Bill to a Select Committee on the ground that it will enable the House to introduce safeguards in the Bill as appeal to High Court, etc. To my mind the principle of the Bill is a summary dealing with suspected persons and the secrecy with which they shall be summarily dealt with it, if both the summary methods and secrecy are taken away from the Bill that would be killing the very essence of the Bill. In that case, the ordinary law of the land is competent to deal with the persons contemplated by the Bill. Where is the necessity for the Bill then?

Continuing, Mr. Jayakar said, I can understand Government reluctance to use Regulation III as due to only one cause, namely, that it makes too much noise and draws too much attention in the country, while under the present Bill Government possibly except that less noise would be made. The Hon. Sir Bhupendranath has himself admitted that the Home Member has not laid all his cards on the table. May I point out to the Home Member that he should not be able to place all his cards before the House is his misfortune but not a fault of the House.

UNRELIABLE INFORMATION.

This House must be satisfied that there is convincing evidence to justify the Bill. The 'ipse dixits' of the Home Member alone will not do. It is no disrespect to the Home Member because our objection to his 'ipse dixit' is that his avenues of information are tainted and unreliable. If we analyse the statement that Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied about the existence of urgency it only means that it is either the Police Patel or the biassed District Magistrate who has supplied the material on which this opinion is based. It is on this questionable material that you declared Messrs. Subhash Chandra Bose and Satyendra Chandra Mitra as revolutionaries. We refuse to accept them as revolutionaries on your evidence. ("Hear, hear.") May I ask the Home Member what would happen under Swaraj Government If Pandit Nehru was the leader of the House as he would be one day, I am sure he would take the leader of the opposition into confidence and place before him all materials which he does not feel competent to place in the open House. I am sure what Mr. Baldwin will do to Mr. MacDonald or Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Baldwin, if any such emergency arose in Great Britain. Have Government done any such things? If not, why have they not done so? Do they realise that the leader of opposition are all not only honourable men but also future rulers of this country. I would suggest to Government that even now it is not too late to do so. Let Government agree to the circulation of the Bill. Let them judge the measure of public support which the Bill receives when circulated. Let them take the opposition leaders into confidence. Let them proceed about this business in a right and proper manner instead of asking the House to act in panic and place on the Statute Bill which is certainly a very arbitrary measure. (Cheers.)

MR. BIRLA'S SUPPORT

"HYPOCRISY OF VESTED INTERESTS"

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Speaking in support of Mr. Haji's Bill, Mr. Birla said:—

"Sir, so far as the question of racial discrimination is concerned I think I need not say much. Panditji has already replied to those remarks; but I might add that the European section of this House by their supporting the Bill relating to racial discrimination yesterday have practically wrecked that part of the Report of the Nehru Committee under which the Hon. Member wanted to take protection. Sir, it has been accepted by the European section of this House that in the best interests of India, Britishers could be deported from this country and Sir, if we accept this principle that Britishers in the best interests of India could be deported from this country, I do not see any reason why the British ships should not be 'deported' from India. Sir, So far as the interests of consumers are concerned I wish my friends had said something more. It is no use saying that under monopoly and by the reservation of coastal trade to Indians the rates of freight would go up and that the consumer would suffer. I think, Sir, let us be frank, the European section in this House is not for protecting the interests of Indian Consumer."

SHEER HYPOCRISY.

Sir James Simpson:—"Yes."

Mr. Birla:—"I wish to tell this frankly to them. Let them plead on the ground of self-interest, rather than say that they want to protect the interests of the consumer. I think, Sir, this is sheer hypocrisy. It is most insincere to say that they are opposing this Bill on the ground of consumer interests. Let us examine the regime during the last fifty years of the present shipping industry, owned and controlled by Britishers and let us see how the consumers interests have been served and protected. I would, Sir, give the instance of one company plying for coastal trade that is the British India Steam Navigation Coy. Now, Sir, the ordinary capital of this Company is £9,57,000 and from 1901 to 1925, the total profits which they made amounted to £51,71,000 or approximately 22 per cent per annum. 22 per cent per annum is the profit which these protectors of the consumer's interests, have made during the last 25 years. Still they have got the audacity to say that they want to oppose this bill on the ground of consumer's interests.

CONFISCATION AND EXPROPRIATION.

Now, sir, much has been said about confiscation and expropriation. I should like to know from my friends as to who is being disposed of its property. If they think that this organised killing of the Indian trade means to them proprietory right should be taken away from them, as immediately as possible. It has also been suggested, sir, during the debate and also in the opinions sent to this House by various European Chambers that if such a Bill were passed it would only benefit Bombay, at the cost of the other provinces. I think, Sir, that this is a very dirty game which has been introduced into this controversy by setting up one province against another. But I would tell my European friends that after all, fortunately the other provinces have not fallen into the trap laid down for them.

S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND"

The following is the List of Passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind," which left London on 31st August, Marseilles on 7th inst., and is due to arrive on 21st inst. in Bombay:

Major H A R Aubrey Mrs. A Alker Lieut A H R Ayers, B.A., Mr. E C Allen Mrs Allen and child Mr W H F Armstrong Mrs A Alker Lieut-Col. C Alexander Mrs Alexander Mrs L M B Ayers Mr T F Allen Mr Andrews Mr Mohammed Afzal Miss A J Abrahams Mr A E Bevan Mr P D Bolton Mrs Bolton Mr G E Blake Mr W G Bristow Mr C D Bristow Major R V Branden Mrs Branden two children and nurse Lt-Col M G H Barker Mrs W T W Baker Miss P Baker Mrs A B Bryson Mrs I M D Bryson Dr W Burn Mrs Burn Col R A Bryden Sir Jagadish C Bose Lady Bose Mr G M Beaton Mr Bishop Mr F R Barnes Major E C Bowes Mrs Bowes Mr W J Burrows Mr Blake Mr W Bray Mr I W Broncke Mr J W Bain Mr B J Berry Mrs R Braithwaite Mr W R Ball Mrs Ball Mr R G Baker Mr W A Burchart Mrs E T Buller Mr A Bentick Mr T T Barodawalla B.A., LL.B., Mr W A Butchart Mr F Brightman Mr W W Babidge Mr Bryan Mr Baynham Mrs Baynham Mr H S Bertomeu Mr E W Borrett, Major A P H Cadell, Miss I Campbell Mr S N Chakravali Mr J P Cronin Capt R C Cobbold Mrs J Croker Mr N L Carrick Lt-Col A D Cornish Mr A N L Cater Mr W B Calder Mr R de Carteret Capt Carr Mrs Carr Miss Cox Mrs N B Cassidy Mr W Cruikshanks Mrs G Craig Mr S D Crawford Mrs Crawford infant and nurse Mr T Crowther Mr J V Cadea Capt B J Davenish-Meares Mr H G Davies Capt W H R Dutton Mrs Dutton Capt C M P Durnford Rev Canon A W Davies Mr G T Dawson Mrs Dawson Mr R B Dennis Mr E C Dickinson Mrs Dorris Mr P Delaney Mr E Davies Mr G P Danby Miss de Young Rev Canon A W Davies M.A., Mr R M Daroowalla Mr S G Davis Mr Davidson Mr J Dickson Mr W Donnelly Mr H F Ellison Mrs Ellison Mr P N Engineer Dr L V O Easdon Capt J P Fullerton Brigadier W A Featherstonehaugh Col Fleming Lieut D G Fraser R F Mr Finch Mr J W Fraser Mr A B F Findlay Mrs G H Fairhust Mrs N F Fripp Mr R C Ford Mr J G Foster Mrs A M Featherstonhaugh Mr A F Fallada Mr Gupta Lakshmi Prasad Lt-Col G Gould Mrs Graham-Ross Mr T Grierson Mr A D Gourlay Major A W B Gomportz Mr J W Goodyear Major P Grey Mrs Grey Mr W Gray Mrs Gray Capt T M Gordon Major F M G Griffin Mr J M Grant Mr Goodier Sub-Lieut J H Gretton R N Mr H C Goddard Col R M Gaskell Mrs G Gould Mr J B Greaves Mr T C Green Mr G B Hedley Capt Basil Holmes Mrs Holmes Mr J F Hill Mr. H. Harris Mrs Harris Mr L M Hamilton-Jones Col C W Horton Mr C A J Hendry Mr C Henderson Mr G Harris Mrs N M Herdon Mr J C Horrocks Mrs P I Hindmarsh Major W W Hall Mr Hambly Capt N M Hughes Hallett Mr R O Hicks Mr C R Haigh Mrs Haigh Miss G Harrison Mrs W M Houston Mrs E D Houston Mrs R G Higham Mr J H Humphryes Mrs W H Harrison Capt P J Hilliard Mr F J Hawkins Mr B M Hensick Miss Hains Mr T Hewitt Lieut J P Hegarty F/Lt S B Harris Mrs L E Hopkins Lady Clement Hindley Mr W Heymann Mr Ingham Mr D B Irving Mr I C Jain Miss C B Jackson Capt Jenkins Mrs L C Jain Mr J Jackson Capt Jenkins W M Jenkins Mrs A Jones Mrs A Jenkyn Mr A S James Mr Ibadur Rahman Khan Mr Keily Lt J A Keogh Mr Khanderwal Mrs Khanderwal Mrs Keane Mrs. Khatoon Amione and servant Mr. Kand Mr Kalyanwala Mrs Kalyanwala Mr R H Khan Mr F E Lupton Lt-Col J O Little Miss J Little Miss L Little Mr A Lee Mr N B Lawrie Mr. H G Langhorne Capt G S Lwenthorpe Mr R B Laverse Mr G Law Mrs Law Mr Lahey Rao Girdhari Lal Major R T Lawrence Sqdr/Ldr T V Lister Mr J Leake Capt J Muirhead Mr Mody Prof G Mathia Mrs Mathai and infant Col C C Murison, I.M.S., Mrs B Moresby Miss Mulvaney Mr Middleton Rev. J L MacPhail Mrs A Metaxa Major A K Macpherson Mr Morrison Mrs W H G McKenzie child and two infants Mr C Munjee Mr D Maclattan Miss J Martin Mr Mitchell Mr W T Manley Mr J M Mackay Mr D D Mehta Mr W H G McKenzie Mr M E McInery Mrs R L Morgan Capt E W Morris Mrs Morris Mrs Mitchell and infant Mr W Mitchell Mr Many Mrs Mrs Many Mr A Malcolm Mrs Malcolm child and infant Mrs E Morris Dr H M Masino Mrs Masino Mr A C McKay Sub-Lt F D Miller R N Mr L J Mullaney Mr D S Mathew Miss M Nott Miss M Nattrass Mr V A Noble Mrs Noble Mr P H Nobel Mr J C Nixon Miss A M Nicholson Lt-Col J J Nelson Mr L Naiser Mrs Naiser Capt W B F Orr Capt H A Oatts Capt A W Orgill Lt-Col T L Ovens Mrs E Oslon Mr R E Pollock Mrs V M Puckle Mr R D Patel Mr H G Potts Mrs Potts and child Major J Penrose Major C G Phillips Mrs Phillips and infant Mr F J Preston Miss M D C Parker Mr A S Pennington Mrs Pennington Mr T J Phelps Mrs Phelps Capt I Pratt Mr W Payne and child Mr J T Pershin Mr S G Parrett Comdr L Pattinson Mrs M E Parsons Miss Sybel Peters Mr W D Robb Mr D Robb Lt-Col A Riddell Mr G D Rudkin Mrs Rudkin Mr A J K Richardson Mrs Carl Reid Mr C Robin Miss E L H Ross Mrs R H Ratcliff Mrs F E Roberts Miss Rar Mr S H Raja Mr J Ramsay-Scott Miss H Roberts Mrs K Sahib Mr W H Santer Mrs Santer Mr J Sorabji Lt-Col D Sutherland Mrs K Skelton Dr Sircar Mr W G J Shaw Miss E Somerville Mr D Solomon Mr Selkirk Mrs Selkirk Capt R H Stevens H E Lady Stonehaven and maid Mrs Sheridan Mrs M E Strudwick Mr C J Saldanha Mr E D Smith Dr A Singh the Hon. Mrs R Sinha Mr H L P Stubbs Copt H M Stanford Mrs Stanford Mr C Smyth Dr P L Stallard Mrs A S Shaw Mr G A Stone Mrs J Tilbrook and child Major G E Toynbee Mrs Toynbee Mrs Thurburn H Maharani Saheba of Dikari, Mrs G Thomas Lady Teggart Mr Thornton Mr J D Thompson Miss M B Taylor Mrs C Terrot Mr A Thackeray Mrs Thackeray Mr J G Thomson Miss P I Thakor Col-Comdr J Vander Byl Mr M Vissam Mr D L Vaidja Miss Voisey Mr G M Vanstone Miss I M B Vincent Mr C D Vaidya Capt R White de Vere Mr G V Wade Mr A C Woolner Col E W Wall C M G Major H W Wagstaffe Mr F M Wood Major-Gen. G A Weir C B Mrs Wysman Miss H Wysman Mr L F Wildsmith Mrs Wildsmith Major A Wilson Mrs Wall and infant Miss T M Wright Mr F Wheatley Miss I F C Weller Mr J S Watson Mr D D Watters.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Jutes:—The Market for the Hessians has further gone down by about 0-12 and that of the raw material by about 3 points, during the course of the week. In view of the approaching dividends, which are expected to be quite satisfactory and as a result of the brighter prospects, consequent upon the Hessian and Jute position on expectation of favourable report, the share market which opened quiet has closed strong decidedly with a very healthy undertone. The eagerly awaited report of the Jute forecast will be out on the 18th instant. Howrah and Clive which opened week at 50/4 and 41/4 closed strong at 61/8 and 46/12. National were a better feature, opening at 33/12 to close at 35/4.

Among higher denominations the values have appreciated by about 20 to 25 points in many cases. Opening prices were rather disappointing in as much as they had declined from last week's closing. A very big lot of Presidency changed hands at 11/4 and they have closed a rupee higher at 12/4. Kamarhatty which were offered at 750, were wanted at 775. Barnagore had keen buyers at 308, and we see a further good rise therein. Budge Budge and Cheviot were other good features which, opening at 655 and 350 have closed at 680 and 370 respectively. A marked rise of 70 points is to be recorded in Gourepore from 503 to 600. Reliance were another remarkable feature to mark a rapid advance of about 5 points. Bally Orient and Fort William were better at 330, 315 and 472.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur opening at 28/4, have closed steady at 29/4. Bengal Luxmis record a deal at 73. Dunbar were quoted at 185.

Coals:—Equitable were wanted at 20 Standard were better at 57 Raneegunge were the most striking, feature of the market and mark a jump of about 4 points in a single day with very keen buyers, as now the strike at the Tatas has come to an end.

Tea Shares:—Even with reduced limits, the sellers are disappointed. Tezpore declined to 9 1/2. Bishnauth had sellers round 33.

Banks:—Were unchanged.

Govt. Securities:—Were a weak market 3 1/2 per cent were quoted at 73. 4 per cent 1960-70 at 84/14 and 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 at 93 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—Engineering section was silent. Burma Corpn. were in demand upto 10 1/2. Champaran, on a good report, have improved from 10/13 to 12. Mathurapur Zemindary were sought at 2/14. British Ceylon were done at 5/8. Assam Match were steady at 12 C. D.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

STIFLING OF CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

MADRAS CONDEMNS GOVT. POLICY

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

At a largely attended public meeting this evening at the Tilak Ghat Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding a resolution was passed on the motion of Sami Venkatachelam Chetti condemning the repressive policy of Government with a view to stifle Congress activities and calling upon the people of the province to stiffen the boycott of the Simon Commission as the only effective reply. The President denouncing Government tactics said that Government ought to be fair and grant trial by jury to those charged with sedition. An appeal for funds for the relief of the families of political sufferers was also made.—A.P.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water only, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies.

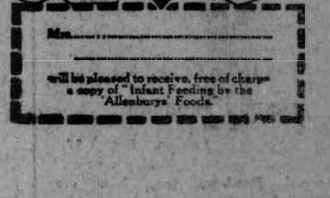
Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 4 months and onwards

Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods"

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Block E.
Clive Buildings,
Calcutta.



Mr.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRA KASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai-Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes on 20th October 1926. —"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 17.
October	17.61+.20
December	17.55+.21
January	17.55+.25
March	17.56+.14
May	17.45+.20
Middling Spot	17.90+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 17.
October	16.90+.24
January	17.01+.23
Middling Spot	17.15+.24

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	17.68
January	17.56
March	17.51

New York, Noon Call.

October	17.50
January	17.38
March	17.36

New Orleans, 9.30 a.m.

October	16.99
January	17.02
March	17.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 56,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 25,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.40
Scinde, Fine	6.65
Scinde, Superfine	6.90
Bengal, Good	6.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.40
Bengal Fine	6.65
Oomra, Good	6.65
Oomra, Fully Good	6.90
Oomra, Fine	7.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.25
Broach, Superfine	8.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17.
September	16.35
October	16.45
November	16.55
December	16.70
January	16.60
February	16.60
March	16.70
April	16.70
May	16.80
June	16.80
July	16.87
August	16.87
September	16.87
Sakellaridis, F. F. F., Spot	17.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17. Opening.	Closing.
September		9.34
October	9.11	9.20
November		9.10
December		9.12
January	9.02	9.12
February		9.16
March	9.05	9.16
April		9.16
May	9.08	9.19
June		9.19
July		9.19
August		9.16
September		9.15
Middling Spot		9.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	300 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250 ,,

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 17. To-day's price.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton. New crop £8:7.6 Oec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £17:0.0 Sep.-Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapseed, Toria, ton. £18:6:3 Sep.-Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 17.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.81
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.22
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The local market opened at Rs. 322/8 for Broach A/M delivery and ruled steady on Short covering. Prices improved to Rs. 325/12 with firm Liverpool advices but reacted at this level and profit taking. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	324
Oomra D/A	292
Bengal D/J	258

PRIVATE CABLES:

The following cables are received by Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.

New Orleans Cables: 17/9/28.

"Tropical cyclone intensity severe passed off Florida, taking curve Atlantic States. Excessive rains Georgia, South and North Carolina."

Liverpool Cables: 17/9/28.

"American trade buying encouraged by Official Statement, trade outlook favorable but Southern selling continues on advance."

Liverpool Cable. 18/9/28.

"Eastern Belt moderate rains. Heavy rains North Florida. Forecast East Belt heavy rains. Slightly unfavourable."

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 17.

Coffe, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Quality) Spot. 17-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 17.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	£138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£90
Conversion Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£54-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£61
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£71-1/8
Consols	£55-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£94-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 17.

Demand Bills ... 484.68

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/3 October. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 42/- Sep.-Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 44/6 September. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	12/6-3/4
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	12/6-3/4

C. & F. Bombay.

Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	12/8

C. & F. Karachi.

Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	12/8-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 17.

Interest day to day Loans	3-7/8p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 17.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	£77-1/4
Yellow Metal,	£65-3/4
Spleter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£213
Quicksilver, per Bottle (75 lb.)	£24

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed Oilm Naked, London, cwt. 27/9 Oct.-Dec. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked, London, cwt. 20/1-1/2 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17:12:6 Sep.-Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17:12:6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata G.I.F. ton. £15:2:6 Sept.-Oct. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £17:12:6 Sept.-Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/8-1/2 Sellers.

Simla.—The Second Provincial Co-operative Banks Conference will be held at Simla on the 26th and 27th instants under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, President of the Madras Central Urban Bank.—A.P.

DEPRESSION CAUSE EXTENSIVE RAIN

MONSOON REMAINS ACTIVE

POONA September 18.

The Hyderabad depression has caused extensive rain with locally heavy falls in North Deccan, Konkan, Berar, and is now filling up. The monsoon remains active in South Burma, Assam, but weather conditions are dry in Northwest India and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Berar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad north and local in upper Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces east, Hyderabad South, Coorg and Malabar. A few falls occured in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces West, the Northwest Frontier Province and Madras Southeast.

The principal amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch, Diamond Island four, Tavoy two, Rangoon Bhamo a half Amherst Bassein, Dibrugarh, Tezpur one, Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri Ranchi three quarters, Shillong, Silchar, Jessore, Mymensingh, Cuttack a half, Akola four, Amraoti Khandwa, Chanda half, Bombay Aurangabad Parbhani two, Ratnagiri one, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Nizamabad, three, Poona, Bijapur one and half, Gulbarga, Malegaon Ahmednagar Nizamabad three, Poona Bijapur one and half, Gubbarga, Mangalore Madras quarter.

Forecast: Increase in Gujerat and extension in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderately heavy rain may continue in North Bombay Deccan and its neighbourhood during next twentyfour hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in the Konkan, the north Deccan and Berar, where some heavy falls have occurred. Weather continues dry over northwest India and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad north, and local in the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula and Gujarat, and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and the central parts of the country. The air is more moist than usual in the west Deccan, and drier in the United Provinces and Rajputana. Temperatures were above normal in the east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Central India and the west Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Forecast.—An increase in Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Rajkot	0.03"
Surat	0.09"
Ahmedabad	0.02"
Khandwa	0.48"
Akola	3.70"
Amraoti	0.64"
Chanda	0.48"
Ratnagiri	1.19"
Marmugao	0.34"
Karwar	0.04"
Malegaon	3.48"
Ahmednagar	3.00"
Poona	1.61"
Sholapur	0.05"
Bijapur	1.56"
Belgaum	0.02"
Aurangabad	2.25"
Nizamabad	3.38"
Hyderabad	0.13"
Mangalore	0.25"
Cochin	0.10"
Cocanada	0.03"
Madras	0.18"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Colaba Observatory	1.92"

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 80.73" (16.82" above normal.)

St. George's Hospital	2.36"
J. J. Hospital	1.75"

Maximum temperature 80 deg. (5 deg. below normal.)

Minimum temperature 72 deg. (3 deg. below normal.)

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT

The following are extracts from the Monthly Weather report for August last:—

The month's rainfall was nearly normal in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal and Kashmir, in slight to moderate excess in Assam, east Rajputana, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and in large excess in west Rajputana and west Central India. It was in slight defect in Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Berar, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan and in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall of the month was in defect by 11 per cent.

SUMMARY OF THE LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—All the climatic elements were normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The month's rainfall was normal in Bengal, in slight excess in Assam and in moderate defect in Bihar and Orissa. Humidity was below normal in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The total rainfall of the month was in large excess in west Central India, in slight defect in Berar and in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Cloud proportion was in defect in the east United Provinces and east Central India and humidity was below normal in the United Provinces, Central India East, Berar and the west Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal except in west Central India.

Northwest India.—The month's rainfall was in slight excess in east Rajputana, in large excess in west Rajputana and in slight defect in Gujarat; it was normal in Kashmir and in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Skies were less clouded than usual in the east and north Punjab. Humidity was above normal in Kashmir and below it in Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and the east and north Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab East and North and the North-West Frontier Province.

The Peninsula.—The total rainfall of the month was in slight to moderate excess in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad Mysore and Malabar and in slight to moderate defect elsewhere. Skies were more clouded than usual in southeast Madras and less clouded in south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.830 inches (0.09 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (Previous day) 29.758 inches (0.27 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.017

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (.52 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.3 degrees (3.1 below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 93 percent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.92 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.44 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 80.74 inch

Weather Remarks ... ... Rain

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

BOMBAY Sept. 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of late 18.9.28., Colaba Point 1.92" Fort 2.36" J. J. Hospital 1.75"

Total since 1st June to-date Colaba Point 80.73 Fort 113.10 J. J. Hospital 87.18

Total or the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 57.26 Fort 72.44 J. J. Hospital 56.41

Total or the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 67.00 Fort 99.20 J. J. Hospital 80.83

7 Cotton Prices

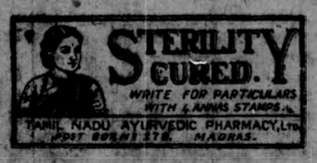
Liverpool and New York Opening and Closing Rates,
Bombay Opening and Closing Rates,
Report of U. S. A. Cotton Bureau, Stock Exchange Prices,

Also Prices of
Bullion, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other market prices.

INDIAN and ENGLISH MUSIC NEWS—FOREIGN and LOCAL.

Get them all regularly everyday on
CHICAGO RADIO

For Further particulars apply to :—
CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "CHIPHONE". P. O. Box No. 459. Telephone No. 24963



NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

DIABETES and ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

The public is hereafter informed that Messrs. K. P. Roy and J. P. Ray Bros., Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialists, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago; and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inheritory or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specifics are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very 1st day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of Highest authorities, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Dept. 5,
(of the above firm.)
Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2, Delhi.

N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form, will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere; medical men will be preferred.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukims of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Taryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajen Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRATNA.
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluids, stop insanitary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Kesharji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Nathdwara),
Branch:—398, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,56,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,05,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chanda & Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.
London Agents:—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York.
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI
Manager.

AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NOMINATIONS TO BE REDUCED

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Council on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 has been published.

The Select Committee Consisted of twelve members and five of them have added their minutes of dissent, Mr. R. M. Maxwell and M. F. W. Allison, both I.C.S., contributing a joint minute.

The Bill as originally drafted provided for the increase in the number of members of the Corporation from 106 to 110 and for the nomination of these four additional members by Government, in consultation with the labour organisations, for the representation of labour employed in different trades and industries. The Committee are however of opinion that the number of the councillors should not be increased. They recommend that the number of the members nominated by Government should be reduced from 16 to 12, and 4 members should be elected to represent manual workers employed in trade and industry. They are of opinion that the election for the representation of labour should be confined to the registered trade unions of manual workers employed in trade and industry and that such election to the Coporation should not be direct but through an electoral college of delegates elected by such registered trade unions. They have accordingly deleted clauses 1 and 2 and have suggested various changes to give effect to their recommendations.

The Select Committee suggest adding to section 3 of the Act three definitions which are necessary for the new procedure that we suggest for the election of the representatives of labour on the Municipal Corporation, and changes suggested in section 5 of the Act to provide for the reduction of nominated members from 16 to 12 and for the election of four councillors to represent labour through an electoral college of delegates.

The Committee proposed that a new section 11-A be added to the Act to provide for the qualification of voters for the election of delegates and they suggest that the right of vote should be confined to a member of a registered trade union as defined in clause 2 or to an officer of such trade union provided that he has resided in the City of Bombay for six months immediately preceding the first day of September. They however think that a person should have been a member of such trade union at least for six months immediately preceding the first day of September before he becomes entitled to a vote. They do not think that this restriction is necessary in the case of an officer of a registered trade union. It is also proposed that only a person who has been elected as a delegate shall be entitled to be elected as a councillor on the corporation.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The Committee recommend that a new section 21-A be added to the Act in order to lay down in one place all the procedure regarding the election of delegates by the registered trade unions and for the election of councillors by the electoral college of delegates. They think that a minimum membership of 200 is necessary before a registered trade union is entitled to elect a delegate, and the Committee suggest that for every 300 members in addition to the first 300 a registered trade union should be entitled to elect one more delegate. In order that small registered trade unions with membership of less than 200 should not be at a disadvantage in the matter of election of delegates it is suggested that such small registered trade unions should be allowed for the purpose of election to combine, provided due notice of such combination is given to the Municipal Commissioner. The election of delegates to the electoral college should be left entirely to the registered trade unions, the Commissioner only calling on them to submit the electoral roll and deciding any questions that may arise as to the correctness of any entry or omission of any name in such roll. They accordingly recommend that the names of persons reported to have been elected as delegates by the registered trade unions should be accepted as final and that the election of such delegates should not be open to question in any court. On the receipt of the names of the persons elected as delegates, the Municipal Commissioner should prepare a nominal roll of delegates constituting the electoral college. The Committee think that the election of the four councillors by the electoral college should take place fourteen days after the ward elections and that except where otherwise provided all the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act relating to electoral roll, nominations, elections, appeals and expenses should as far as possible apply to the election of councillors by the electoral college of delegates.

The Select Committee have omitted original clause 5 in the Bill and have made necessary provision in the amended Bill for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Bill in the municipal general elections of 1929.

The report is signed by G. B. Pradhan, S. K. Bole (subject to a minute of dissent), R. M. Maxwell (subject to a minute of dissent), F. W. Allison (subject to a minute of dissent), Vaikunthlal L. Mehta, Lalji Naik, Ibrahim Jiekar Narayan Rao Anandji Kochar, P. S. Asavale, Syed Munawar Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan (subject to a minute of dissent), Phiroze Jal Mavalvala (subject to a minute of dissent) and R. V. Vandekar.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

In his minute of dissent Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., says:—

I am of opinion that the present number of members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be increased from 106 to 110 for giving four seats to labour and that the number of the nominated members should not be reduced.

I am also against the complicated system of electoral colleges and I am in favour of a direct method of election.

The Joint minute of dissent by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., M.L.C., and Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., M.L.C., states:—

Government by means of nomination, has to provide for the representation of a variety of interests including its own. We cannot therefore agree to a reduction of more than two out of the present number of 16 nominated councillors. If more than two seats are to be reserved for the election of labour representatives, any additional number, should be provided by increasing to that extent the total number of councillors in the Corporation.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., in his minute of dissent observes:

I agree with the report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXVII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) except in two particulars:—

(1) When an entry or omission is contested by an aggrieved person the Commissioner shall be required to give an opportunity to the opposite party against whom an application has been made, and

(2) When the report of the election of delegates has been made by a registered trade union the Commissioner shall be empowered to hear any dispute that may be forthcoming within three days from aggrieved persons and to decide the same after making suitable enquiries.

In his minute of dissent, Mr. P. J. Marzban, M.L.C., says:—

I agree with the whole report except the Select Committee's decision to restrict the definition of "Registered Trade Union" to a trade union of manual workers only employed in trade and industry duly registered. It means that section 2 of this Act, sub-clause (ee) proposes to exclude from the benefit of this Act labour employees not doing manual work, i.e., actual labour with the hands and who toil on with routine work with their brains, e.g., time-keepers, reporters, petty clerks etc. I see no reason why this class of labourers should be treated in this step-motherly fashion. I therefore am opposed entirely to sub-clause (ee) of section 2 of this Act and would suggest its delection.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act (Act No. 3 of 1888), as amended by the Select Committee:—

(1) This Act may be called the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1928.

(2) To section 3 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, hereinafter called the said Act, the following clauses shall be added as clause s (ee), (ff) and (gg), namely:—

(ee) "Registered trade union" means a trade union of manual workers employed in trade and industry, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, or other law for the registration of trade unions for the time being in force.

(ff) "Delegate" means a person elected by the officers or members of a registered trade union as a member of the electoral college under the porvisions of section 21-A.

(gg) "Electoral college" means a body of delegates elected by registered trade unions for the purpose of electing councillors to the Corporation.

REDUCING THE NOMINATEDS.

(3) In section 5 of the said Act (a) for the word "sixteen" the word "twelve" shall be substituted; and

(b) below the words "one by fellows" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"four councillors elected by delegates."

(4) After section 11 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted:

"11-A. Every member and every officer of a registered trade union shall be entitled to be enrolled as voter in the electoral roll of the registered trade union and when so enrolled shall be entitled to vote at the election of delegates, provided—

(1) in the case of a member that he has been a member for six months immediately preceding the 1st day of September 1928 and for the purpose of future elections for six months immediately preceding the 1st day of September in the year in which the electoral roll of delegates is published;

(2) in the case of an officer that he was an officer on the date of publication of the electoral roll; and

(3) that he has resided in the city for six months immediately preceding the first day of September aforesaid."

PROCEEDURE OF ELECTION.

(5) After section 14 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"14-A. A person shall not be qualified to be elected as a councillor by the delegates unless he is enrolled in the electoral roll of delegates."

(6) After section 21 of the said Act, the following shall be inserted namely:—

AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

"21-A. The election of the delegates and of councillors by the delegates shall be made in accordance with the following provisions, namely,—

(a) The councillors shall be elected by an electoral college of delegates constituted as provided in the following clauses:—

(b) Every registered trade union which had on the first day of September not less than 200 and not more than 300 members on its register of members exclusive of officers shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the electoral college.

For every complete multiple of 300 members in addition to the original 300 such union shall be entitled to elect one additional delegate.

(c) For the purposes of this election, any two or more registered trade unions may combine to elect delegates and shall be deemed to be one registered trade union, provided that

(i) the membership of each of such registered trade unions is less than 200

(ii) notice of such combination is given to the Commissioner three days before the electoral roll of such trade unions is submitted to him.

(d) Within seven days of the coming into operation of this Act and for the purposes of future elections, before the first day of September the Commissioner shall call on every registered trade union to prepare and submit within ten days the electoral roll of its members and officers entitled to vote at the election of delegates. A copy of such roll shall from the same day be kept at the office of the registered trade union open to the inspection of any member.

(e) Any member of the registered trade union aggrieved by any entry or omission shall make an application to the Commissioner not later than three days after the date fixed for such submission. The Commissioner shall thereupon decide the matter, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(f) The electoral roll of the registered trade union shall be corrected in accordance with the decison passed by the Commissioner and shall thereafter be the electoral roll of the registered trade union. Such roll shall be kept at the office of the registered trade union open to the inspection of any member.

(g) The Commissioner shall then decide and inform each registered trade union how many delegates it is entitled to elect to the electoral college.

(h) Thereafter, within ten days the members and officers of each registered trade union shall elect the specified number of delegates. Every such elector shall have as many votes as there are delegates to be elected by the registered trade union in which he votes, and shall be entitled to accumulate all of them upon one candidate or to distribute them amongst the candidates as he pleases.

(i) The registered trade union shall immediately report the names of the delegates to the Commissioner. The election of members whose names are so reported shall not be open to question, in any court or otherwise.

(j) The Commissioner shall then prepare and publish a nominal roll of delegates so elected constituting the electoral college. The roll shall show by which registered trade union each delegate was elected, and shall state his address.

(k) On or before the 15th of January 1929 and for the purpose of future election on or before the 20th day of December the Commissioner shall give notice by advertisement in the local papers of the publication of the said roll and the place at which and the fee for which copies of it may be obtained.

(l) The election of the four councillors by the electoral college of delegates shall take place fourteen days after the ward elections.

(m) Save as herein otherwise provided all the provisions of this Act with regard to ward elections, including those relating to electoral roll, nominations, elections, appeals and expenses, shall, so far as possible, apply to the election of councillors by the electoral college of delegates."

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION

A HELPFUL COLLECTION

The Art Exhibition, to be opened this evening by H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Kapurthala, at the Town Hall is, evidently, a collection paintings, old and new, that should prove helpful to students and lovers of Indian art. On the screens in the Hall would be found displayed, largely, old paintings generally described as "Rajaput," "Pahari" and of the plains. But they do not exclude examples of "Mughal" paintings—early and late. The Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal's collection and numerous exhibits from private collections from Bombay and Poona, occupy the space assigned to the old paintings.

Of particular interest are the copies of wall paintings of the famous Bagh caves under the jurisdiction of the Gwalior State. These copies have been executed by artists of the rank of Nand Lal Bose and Asit Kumar Haldar. They have been, it may be recalled, reproduced in a volume published, not long ago, by the Indian Society, London.

The space reserved for modern paintings contains examples of paintings from Andhra, Lucknow and Calcutta. Two large paintings by an anonymous artist, Mr. Chugtai's paintings, the work of the Ukil brothers of Delhi and Mr. Dutt's paintings along with an example from Nandlal Bose deserve mention.

Paintings from artists in Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar have been conspicuous by their absence.

It is not the purpose of this preliminary notice to elaborate on the character or worth of the paintings to be shown to the public this evening. This brief reference is only to suggest that the Exhibition arranged at the Town Hall, by the "Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art," is worth a visit. Fuller review of the Exhibition will be published soon after it is opened.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Meeting to consider Indian States problems and reply to H. H. Maharaja of Bikaner, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

University Lectures on the History of Gujerat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat Shivaji's First Sack of Surat (1664)", University Building, Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Ancient and Modern Indian Art Exhibition, Town Hal 6-15 p.m. H. H. Maharanee of Kapurhala to open.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup—Semi-Final—1st Field Brigade, Kirkee vs. Winners of Tuesday's Match—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

University Lectures on the History of Gujerat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat —"The Satyasio Kal" or the Great Gujerat Famine of Samyat 1687 (A. D. 1631)—University Building, Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

The S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails of the 6th instant due at 6 a.m.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association will be held at Watson's Hotel Building, Esplande Road, on Thursday (the 20th instant), at 6 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Ayodhya Prasadji Calcuttawala will deliver a lecture on "Whether Arya Samaj is fit for modern thought."

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at

REGISTER YOUR VOTE IN FAVOUR OF SIMON BOYCOTT.

ATTEND TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

The nation's mandate for complete boycott is reverberating throughout the land. Every self-respecting Indian leader has expressed his determination to stand by the National Boycott.

It is upto the Nation's youth to expose their trickery, prepare the country and make the boycott phenomenolly successful.

Attend to-day's public meeting at Peoples' Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Chairman; Mr. K. F. Nariman.

the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Gairsoppa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) instead of yesterday as previously advertised.

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League Mr. K. F. Nariman will deliver a lecture on "Youth on the March" on Wednesday (to-day) at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar. All are requested to attend the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S. S. "Mackenzie" left Liverpool outward bound in the afternoon of 15th.

The Clan Line S. S. "Macvicar" left Suez outward bound on the evening of 15th.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. R. V. Parulekar, will deliver a lecture on "Education of the Defective and the Delinquents."

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League Dr. S. R. Machve, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 257 patients in the month of August out of whom 187 were males and 70 were females. The Doctor's visiting hours were 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Fridays, Sundays and Wednesdays.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held at Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) All Members of the Council are requested to attend.

Under the Clock

(BY "XWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1928.

Reform of the antiquated Hindu law of succession proceeds at a snail's pace. Several years ago the Assembly passed a bill removing one anomaly. It sought to remove disabilities which excluded Hindu heirs of a certain type from inheritance. But the Assembly did not know that the measure if passed would itself suffer from a disability.

* * * *

That disability was that the bill lapsed. The Council of State did not take action upon it and the Assembly's work was undone. That is one way in which those zealous for safe-guarding the bigotry of the orthodox can block reform.

* * *

However, Sir Sankaran Nair whose bill relating to the succession rights of an intestate Hindu has been referred to a select committee has the good fortune to find that the other bill he has revived from the little pile of dormant reform attempted by the Assembly was passed by the Council of State.

* * *

But not before a Pillar of Hindu Orthodoxy had made a speech about it, deprecating the tendency of the Legislature interfering with provisions of Hindu Law. However, his oration was cut short. He was reminded that the remarks he had been addressing to the House did not refer to the bill but to a resolution—which was yet to come up before the Elder Statesmen for discussion.

* * *

That was very unfortunate for the Pillar of Orthodoxy. But I am sure somewhere or other he will lament in public that the good old days of Hinduism are passing away. Why, some Hindu ladies even insist upon securing for their daughters and sisters a period of life called "girlhood". At present a Hindu of the feminine sex has only two periods in life, childhood and motherhood.

* * *

A man described before a London magistrate his matrimonial woes. He compared his wife's tongue to a sjambok. So now not only do they have in the West "curtain lectures" but they receive African cuts from their wive's whips, biologically termed "tongues".

* * *

An Anglo-Indian paper is concerned over the possibility of Bombay having to foot a big bill if prohibition is introduced as an experiment even in a restricted area in this Presidency.

* * * *

But the bill to foot because there is no revenue from drink will be nothing as compared to the bill we have to foot now because of Lloyd's Folly. We pay twenty lakhs per year in interest alone.

* * *

Patient:—"Doctor, how can I ever repay you for all you have done for me?"

Doctor:—"Well there are three ways—cheque, money order or cash."

TO-DAYS GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

At Fanaswadi (Jagannatha's Chawl):—Bal Mela, 9 p.m., Nutan Sanmitra Mela, 10-30 p.m., Mr. P. K. Chitale's 'pravachan' 11 p.m.

At princess Street (near Ashoka Building):—Messrs. Kher and M. Desai's lecture on "All-Parties' Conference" 6-30 p.m.; Mr. Karve's magic lantern show at 9 p.m. (under the auspices of Kalbadevi S. G. Mandal).

At Dadar (Goregaonkar's Building):—Principal Joshi's lecture on "If it be So," 8-30 p.m.

At Bandra (under the auspices of Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav Committee. Messrs. Pupala and Bhosarath's lecture on "Children's India," 8-30 p.m., Hari's Kirtan 10 p.m.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES

Professor M. S. Commissariat, of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver Lecture II of his course of University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, (opposite Watson Hotel Building) under the chairmanship of Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal of the Dec-

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference there will be a public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs, Manilal Kothari, K. F. Nariman, Husenbhai Laji, Amritlal D. Sheth and others will speak on "The Problems of the Indian States and a reply to his His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner" Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

can College, Poona to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Shivaji's First Sack of Surat (1664).

REV. DR. GOODIER'S CONGRATULATED.

On Monday (the 17th instant), the Catholics of Matharpakady despatched a telegram to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. A. Goodier S.J., M.A., late Archbishop of Bombay, congratulating him on his Sacerdotal Silver Jubilee on the 20th idem. Solemn Thanks-giving High Masses will be offered in the Churches of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee, with Te Deum and at St. Anne's Mazagon, on Sunday (the 23 inst.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

END OF STRIKE IN SIGHT?

WORKERS RUSH FOR "PASSAGES HOME"

FIRST BATCH TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

It is relibly understood that as a result of the negotiations carried on by Dr. Deshmukh with the Joint Strike Committee on one hand and the Mill-owners on the other, the textile dispute will be settled in an early date.

The Labour leaders have been advising the strikers for some time past to return to their native places both with a view to relieve them from the burden of money-lenders in Bombay and with a hope of earning some money now that the harvest season is fast approaching in the Konkan and the districts. A tangible shape to this proposal was given on Monday when the Joint Strike Committee decided to charter a steamer and send the first batch of 600 strikers to their homes in Konkan. The first batch will leave Bombay on Wednesday from Carnac Bunder at 9 in the morning. The demand for "passage home" is so great that the Joint Strike Committee is sending another batch of 600 more strikers by Sunday next.

As Monday and Tuesday were holidays, the meetings at Damodar Thakersey Hall and Nagu Sayaji Wadi were not held.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES

DEWAN BAHADUR M. R. RAO INTERVIEWS VICEROY.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, President, of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy on Saturday last in connection with the problems of Indian States.

THREE-MILE WALKING RACE

The Athletic Tournament organised by the Matunga Athletic League commenced on Sunday morning, the first event being 3 mile walking race. The race was very keenly contested and proved a very successful one. The winner and runner-up Messrs. E. D. Zalmen and M. D. Zalmon respectively completed the course in 28 mins. 46 secs. and 28 min. 59 1/5th secs. The walking throughtout was very fair and the judges had practically an easy time. Mention must also be made here that the Walking Champions of the North Bombay willingly refrained themselves from entering the race with a view to encourage the juniors.

FRONTIER MAIL.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railway's Frontier mail (first section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab, and is due to reach Delhi at 12-10 p.m. and Lahore at 2-25 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday.

Brilliant Results

IN THE

L.C.C. 1928

EXAMINATIONS.

54 Pass in Senior Exams. of L. C. C. 1928 out of 103 including 12 Distinctions in the various subjects.

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Bldg., Fort, - - - BOMBAY.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
Godrej Oil
TELE. 40687 BYCULLA. BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

Davar's College of Commerce-

(Established 28 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., D.COM. M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as additional task in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
5, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22.560.

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
Apply to:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

5 ADVANTAGES OF
RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1928.

GOVERNMENT'S DODGE.

While a representative Committee appointed by the Assembly is considering the question of creating a separate independent office for the Assembly, the Government have evidently remembered the maxim that discretion is the better part of valour and have decided to publish their despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject. The despatch arose out of the President's scheme of a separate Assembly Secretariat submitted to Government last year and it shows to what little extent Government accept the scheme. The need for a separate office for the Assembly independent of Government's influence is obvious and even Government have admitted it. In fact they think it—not without reason—"preferable to have a change made now at a time of comparative administrative ease than (sic) await the introduction of the reformed constitution with all the administrative turmoil which must come with it." The need for a separate office being admitted, the next important question to be considered is the status of the office and its relations to Government and the Assembly. The essential features of the President's scheme are (1) that the office should be independent and, therefore, should not be attached to any department of Government and (2) that its principal officer and his establishment should be under the control of the Assembly through the President. The important details of the scheme were as follows:—"Firstly, if Government were unable to create an independent department, let it be included in the portfolio of the Governor-General; secondly, the principal officers of the department should be appointed by the Governor-General on the President's recommendation; thirdly, these officers should be dismissed or otherwise punished on an address by the Assembly to the Governor-General to that effect; fourthly, members of the establishment should be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary; fifthly, the establishment should be dismissable by the President in consultation with the Secretary."

These provisions are quite reasonable and could well have been accepted by Government with a few changes, if necessary. But they have practically rejected all the provisions. They have rejected the proposal that the office should not be attached to any department on the ground that the present Constitution demands the linking up of the office with the Imperial Secretariat. We do not accept the view, but the Constitution could not come in the way of the President's alternative suggestion of including the new department in the portfolio of the Governor-General and by convention allowing it to function independently. As regards the appointment of and disciplinary action against the members of the Assembly office, Government reject all the proposals of the President, and would not give him or the Assembly any control over the officers. But Government will have all the control over the office they now have. The so-called separation will only be the creation of an additional Government department and will not mean any freedom from Government influence. Government contend that so long as the Government of India do not represent a majority in the Assembly but have always to face a non-official majority, they do not think it safe to submit the Assembly office to the control of the Assembly or its President, who owes his position to the non-official majority. Besides, the Assembly, which votes the budget of its office and the President, who has direct access to the Governor-General, have enough control over the Assembly office. The first contention betrays a deep distrust of the Assembly, which would not permit even the Assembly's own office being made responsible to it. The second plea is hollow. The mere right of the Assembly to vote supplies or the President's access to the Governor-General has not availed to prevent official and semi-official propaganda to curb the President's independence and undermine his dignity. Government have added insult to injury by flourishing what they possibly regard as the President's privilege to choose his own stenographer and to have "at his disposal chaprasis in suitable numbers." Government seem bent upon thwarting at every stage the independence of the Assembly and its President by forcing upon them officers in no way responsible to them but in every way controlled by Government. The consent to separate the Assembly's office is only a dodge like so many others to throw dust in the eyes of the public. But neither the public nor the Assembly would be deceived by the game. We are confident that the Assembly will not stultify itself by accepting Government's proposals.

MUCH DELAYED REFORM.

It is the fashion to say now-a-days that the social conscience of India is awake. In a sense it is true, but that it is true in a very, very limited sense was brought out in the proceedings of the Council of State on Monday when the modest measure to import an element of equity in the bestowal of rights of succession to the estate of a deceased Hindu who dies intestate was moved by Sir Sankaran Nair and was referred to a Select Committee. As the mover reminded the House, a bill entailing similar provisions had been passed twice by the Legislative Assembly. Sir Sankaran Nair's bill was only a revival of the measure introduced by the late Mr. Sheshagiri Ayyar which was passed by the Assembly on March 27, 1923. That after the lapse of five years reformers of the archaic code which governs Hindu rights of succession should find that even this very moderate legislative reform has not found yet a place on the statute book does not say much for the intense activity of India's social conscience. The bill upon which the Select Committee of the Council of State will have to report seeks to include son's daughter, daughter's daughter and sister amongst heritable "Landhus" and pushes up the sister's son a grade higher in the title of precedence in succession. We do hope when the bill emerges from the Select Committee and comes up before the Council, the concern of the Government benches for the orthodox Hindu will not obstruct its passage. It will then have to run the gauntlet of Assembly criticism again, and even there Government can effectively impede its progress. Strenuous efforts must be made by the reformers in both Houses to get the measure passed. Considering how very radically the Hindu Law of succession needs to be modernised, the present measure really asks for very little.

WATCHFUL DOGS.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in accepting on behalf of Government Sir P. C. Sethna's resolution in the Council of State, as amended by Mr. Pantulu, urging that prompt effect should be given to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission remarked that in asking the Government of India to take action promptly the Council was not "waking sleeping dogs" but only attempting "to rouse watchful dogs". The country will be glad to know that the "dogs" are "watchful", but there is ground for the popular apprehension that promptitude in action will be displayed by the Government of India in putting into effect those recommendations of the Commission, like the establishment of the Agricultural Research Council, which will spell the importation into India on high salaries of a numerous quantity of British "experts," while the recommendation which touch the ryot immediately and effectively will be delayed in action on the ground that local Governments must deal with them. Mr. Pantulu voiced a very real grievance of the ryots when he said that hitherto the Co-operative movement had not catered for his long term credit needs "such as the permanent improvement of lands or the liquidation of prior debts". One of the most urgent measures needed is the establishment of provincial land mortgage banks and the adequate financing of primary mortgage banks.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS' EXAMPLE.

It is gratifying to note that, following the lead of the Muslims of Amritsar, the Muslims of Lahore have at a public meeting given their full support to the All-Parties' Constitution. The latter meeting is of special interest in view of its being held under the auspices of the local Khilafat Committee in a city supposed to be the citadel of the Shafi group. It was, of course, to be expected that the dissentients would be up to mischief, if only to prevent the exposure of their negligible minority. But, thanks to the brave stand of the organisers, the meeting went through its work successfully. And we understand from the Associated Press that but for about 30 dissentients the whole meeting declared itself in favour of the Constitution. The good example of the Muslims of Amritsar and Lahore deserves to be followed by Muslims in other cities.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

(From A Correspondent)

With reference to the news published by the "Times of India" in its columns since the 10th July and more recently in its issue of the 7th, 10th and 11th September about Bangalore disturbances as from its "Special Correspondent," authoritative enquiries made in responsible quarters and from personal enquiries made on the spot, it is learnt that there has been gross misrepresentation in the news sent out to it and given currency by it. It has been pointed out that there is no truth in the report, published in its issue of August 1 that the "Police had to open fire." Nor is there any truth in the statement that "several strikers received serious injuries", the fact being that out of 106 cases treated in the hospital on 30th July, all of these were medically pronounced to be injuries of a minor nature "except three". One of these three was a case of penetrating wound on the chest and the other two were cases of fracture of the leg. Again, it has been authoritatively ascertained that the story that the "Police entered Abbas Khan" house and arrested three Mahomedans is wholly false. More grossly false is the other statement that these were "in possession of five revolvers and lathis and sticks". Equally false is the next allegation that "another Mahomedan" who was cycling with a loaded rifle was also arrested by the Police". The further statement that "the whereabouts of the Khan Bahadur are not yet known" is characterised as a mendacious lie, as he is said to have been "since the 30th July and long before it in Bangalore" to the knowledge of everybody. It is also stated that the "Times of India's" report in its issue of the 1st August, that the "arrested boys were liberated" is a meaningless invention for no boys have ever been arrested up-to-date in this connection. The most fantastic, perhaps, of the tales given currency to by the "Times of India" in the same issue is the alleged "terrible massacre of the innocents" which seems a product of the wild imagination of its correspondent.

FALSE NEWS.

Passing over other similar unfounded statements, we may examine the performances of the "special correspondent" of the "Times of India" who has been telegraphing daily to it since the 7th instant rehashes of the wildest remours circulating in this City. The most mischievous and withal the most baseless of these was his telegram of the 9th instant published in the issue of the 10th under the sensational headings of "More Mysore Outrages", "Muslim Hooligans", "Attacks on Hindu Temples; Priest injured", "Forty arrests". The whole of this particular message is false. It has been wired by the "Special correspondent" on mere "unverified" information. His message starts with the words "News has reached here" and there is convincing proof in it that he has not attempted to ascertain the actual truth of the affair by any kind of enquiry. The Government of Mysore have contradicted the news by a Communique and the "Special" has, in the issue of the 13th instant, instead of expressing regret for sending such sensational and unfounded news, without personally checking its truth at the responsible quarters, has pretended to shift the burden of "contradicting" the absurd bazaar gossip to Government. He evidently wants the Government to purvey news to correspondents of this type, who neither realize their duties nor are prepared to take the trouble of moving on to the spot where the alleged rioting and "forty arrests" are said to have occurred. The "special correspondent" now acknowledges that he took the report from a local bi-weekly (note a "Times of India" "Special" borrowing from an hopelessly ill-equipped and ill-written journal like that) and professing not to see the utter impropriety of pleading such an excuse for so gross a mistake. He has done worse. He has stated in so many words that the report was repeated on September 10th in the "Mysore Patriot" published within a distance of seven miles from the place of the alleged occurance". This is another baseless statement, for the "Mysore Patriot" of 10th instant "does not contain" this report. It might be useful to add that at least three trains run daily from Bangalore to Seringapatam and if the "Special" of the "Times of India" was really anxious to know the truth "untouched" by the hand of Government officials, he should have, like the zealous Pressman he desires to show himself to be, run down to the place before he wired about "Mysore Outrages" and an attack on the most famous temple in all Mysore and the arrest of "forty" men and what not. A worse invention cannot be imagined even from this "Special".

RECKLESS STATEMENTS.

That this "Special Correspondent" is ill-equipped for the work entrusted to him

(Continued on page 10.)

WILL STANDARDISATION GIVE PEACE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you can spare space for the following views on the Bombay strike in your esteemed paper.

The Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, seems to be determined to settle the strike on the basis of standardisation of wages. The Tariff Board and the Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry, have recommended the scheme, thinking that this will strengthen the position of the Bombay industry and the Association has taken up the idea. We are all very anxious to see the end of the strike, but we all wish to have lasting peace also. Will the scheme of standardisation of wages give us that peace? The conditions are not all the same in different mills; and if the scheme commences to operate without the standardisation of conditions, it will perhaps work more mischief than good. The piece-workers at bad mills will earn less for more work than their more fortunate brethren at good mills, and they would suffer for no fault of theirs. In a few months' time there will again be a movement for the increase of rates at bad mills, and we shall have again to face industrial disturbances. If the Labour leaders have a strong hold upon the workers—which I very much doubt—and if there are sufficient safeguards attained under agreement or by law, then there will commence an automatic and natural adjustment: the good workers will try to go to good mills and the bad mills will be hit doubly, as they will have to be satisfied with bad workers. To save their very skin, the bad mills will have to replace old machinery if they have got money enough, but even then it is for them to consider whether it will pay them to spare money for reconstruction in these days of acute depression.

Another question to consider is whether the present depression is world-wide or is solely due to any inherent causes in our management: whether it is temporary or has come to stay here for at least a few years to come. Most of the consuming countries are having their mills. Russia has already become self-supporting. China and Australia are fast increasing their spindles and looms. Even America, which is a cotton-growing country and which has an import duty of over 50 per cent. on foreign cloth, is stopping its spindles one week every month. England, with all its equipment, skill and efficient management, is turning out hardly 65 per cent. of its capacity and India perhaps is the only big market that will be left to it for exporting its fifty one weeks' production. These are factors that cannot be ignored and I leave it to the mill-owners of bad mills just to consider whether reconstruction, if taken up on a large scale, will give them a due return on the money spent.—Yours, etc.,

AMOOBHAI.

Shahpur, Ahmedabad,
Sept. 17.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"To Sir John Seeley India is regarded as an instrument in the expansion of England. India is a passive, pliable material by means of which England was able to stretch out her Empire over the rest of the world. What a fate! What a destiny! What a lasting indignity for three hundred million souls to be made an appendage to the expansion of a small island called England, seven thousand miles away in the North Sea."

C. F. ANDREWS.

Vindictive Sentence.

The District Magistrate of Jullundar has convicted Sardar Gopal Singh of sedition and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. We have not before us the text of the Magistrate's judgment and are not, therefore, in a position to say whether the conviction is justified. But we cannot help remarking that rigorous imprisonment was not at all necessary to meet the ends of justice. Whether or not there are always extenuating circumstances in every case of sedition in India in the present circumstances, it cannot be denied that sedition by itself does not involve moral turpitude; and that is the reason why in most civilised countries sedition is not visited with rigorous imprisonment or any sentence suggesting "frightfulness." It will be remembered that Lord Morley in a well-known letter to Lord Minto severely criticised such "thundering sentences." For some years past in India there has been a welcome tendency towards considerate punishment in cases of sedition and in a recent case a mere fine was thought sufficient to meet the ends of justice. The sentence in question is almost vindictive in its rigour.

Protection To Match Industry.

The Assembly has passed the Bill moved by Sir George Rainey which provides for the protection of Indian match industry by the mere transference of the present duty on matches from the Revenue to the Protective side of the Tariff Schedule. In carrying into effect this recommendation of the Tariff Board Government have done part of their duty by a growing indigenous industry. But much more still remains to be done and that is to protect the industry from the menace of the Swedish Trust. Sir George Rainey was good enough to say that Government were alive to the finding of the Tariff Board that in all countries in which the Swedish Company operated their policy was directed to securing the entire control of the match industry. In spite of this knowledge the Government of India have taken no effective measure to prevent this policy, which has already begun to operate, being successfully carried out in India. They merely content themselves with expressing the pious intention that they will review the situation when the Swedish Company tried to acquire a monopoly in India. They, in effect, intend bolting the door after the horse has fled.

Just Grievance.

The need for the Asiatic Powers at present represented on the League of Nations at Geneva making a strong and joint representation to increase the number of permanent as well as non-permanent seats allotted to them on the Council of the League becomes all the more urgent when a nation like China with a population the biggest in the world is obliged to protest against failure to obtain re-election on the Council. So disgusted was the Chinese Delegation to the League at the want of support from other Powers which resulted in this failure, that it cabled to the Nanking Government that the best form of protest would be withdrawal from the League. But the Nanking Government is right in advising the Delegation to take the diplomatic cause of attempting to secure a permanent seat on the Council for China. The chief obstacle in obtaining the permanent seat is the veiled hostility of Britain and Japan to Chinese aspirations at Geneva. And yet it should be to the immediate interest of Japan, at least, to conciliate China.

Neither The One Nor The Other.

In his penetrating analysis of the renaissance of Asia and the disturbing effect it is having upon the calm assumption of the European peoples that they are inherently superior to the Asiatics, Sir Frederick Whyte does Asia a cruel injustice when he asks, "will it choose either Geneva or Moscow," "Can this huge and diversified Continent ever weld itself into one alliance of colour against white? Will it find in the new Soviet world, the way to its ambition?" These are the questions, uncomfutable to European statesman, which the first President of the Indian Legislative Assembly asks but he forgets that it is to the glory of Asia that it has never fought battles against colour. Nor will it allow itself to be taken sheepishly in toe by either Geneva or Moscow. The self-assertive attitude of the Kuomintang in China against Soviet dictation should be a sufficient answer to Sir Frederick Whyte's question. The people of Asia will shape their political destiny in accordance with the rich genius of their own traditions, moulding them to suit modern requirements. They will fight those who obstruct them in this endeavour. That is only natural.

ELDERS STULTIFY THEMSELVES

VOTE FOR APPOINTMENT OF SIMON COMMITTEE

Sir Pheroze Sethna's Challenge to Govt.

PARSI KNIGHTS MEASURE SWORDS.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Council of State adopted without division the motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah for the election of three members to sit with the Simon Commission.

The nominations for election will be received till noon on Thursday.

The Swarajists and the Nationalist members of the Council of State put up a brave fight in opposing the motion.

Sir Pheroze Sethna threw a challenge to the Government to dissolve the Central Legislature and see the verdict of the country on the Simon Commission issue.

Seth Govindas, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Mr. Ramprasad Mukerjee also opposed the motion.

The European section of the House trotted out their old hobby horse that the "professional" politicians were out of touch with the masses and as such the opinion of the Swarajist "Elders" did not count.

Sir M. Habibullah replying to the debate said that the country was for co-operation.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The galleries of the Council of State were crowded this morning in anticipation of the important debate on the motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah rof the election of three members to the Central Committee to sit with the Simon Commission.

Lobby diregsions show that Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Swarajist leader, will raise an objection to the motion being brought forward and that Sardar Shivdev Singh will not move his amendment for the inclusion of a Sikh member.

Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Arthur from may be regarded as certain to have places on the Committee. There will perhaps be no member of the muslim community from the Council of State.

SIR MAHOMED'S MOTION.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah moved that in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Council on February 22 the Council do proceed by such method as the President may direct to elect three of its members to the Central Committee to sit with the Simon Commission.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu on a point of order objected to the motion. He said the resolution adopted on February 22 clearly contemplated the election of a Central Committee by the Central Legislature. But as the Assembly had decided not to co-operate with the Commission and no motion having been brought forward or contemplated to be brought forward either by the Government or by unofficials, this motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah was directly in contravention of the February resolution and not in pursuance of it. Such a motion was, therefore, a fraud upon the intent of the original text.

MOTION RULED IN ORDER.

The President holding the motion in order pointed out that the previous resolution merely 'recommended Government to take steps for the election of representatives from the Council. Mr. Mamdas Pantudu had said that because the Assembly declined to elect its quota therefore the Council was debarred from proceeding any further in the matter. The procedure laid down by the Commission was as regards participation in the Conference and not with regard to the election of quota by the Council. This House had its own rules and followed its own procedure and was in no sense barred by what happened in the other place. The motion was merely to take one step further than the action decided upon by the Council in February last.

Sir Mahomed said that at the time the resolution was adopted there was no immediate necessity to take action. The Simon Commission's first visit was purely a preliminary one and now it was coming out in October. Sir John Simon had requested the Viceroy to invite the Council to elect a proportion of the Committee. The motion was, therefore, the logical and inevitable outcome of the decision of the Council taken in February last.

SWARAJIST OPPOSITION.

Seth Govind Das (Swarajist) opposed the motion.—

VICEROY'S ACTION NOT RIGHT.

Seth Govindas said Sir Mahomed Habibullah, if he was not a Government official would have been on the side of the people opposing the motion. He quoted from Pandit Malavya's speech in the Assembly stating that Sir Mahomed Habibullah was opposed to the manner in which the Commission was appointed. The statement had remained uncontradicted till now. So long as the Assembly did not elect members to sit with the Commission, no Committee elected by the Council could be called a Committee of the Central Legislature. It was the duty of the Viceroy to tell Sir John Simon that in view of the attitude of the Assembly the Central Committee of the Indian Legislature could be constituted. The action now taken by the Viceroy was not the right way to establish a convention.

At this stage Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy asked the President if Seth Govindas could traverse the same ground covered in Delhi.

The President held that under the Standing Orders this was a new session and Seth Govindas was entitled to discuss the whole question.

Continuing, Seth Govindas saaid most of the Associations which had agreed to co-operate with the Commission were not older than the Commission itself. A large number of influential members of the Muslim community had condemned the Commission in no uncertain terms.

Major Akbar Khan: What about the Shafi League?

PUNISH THE ASSEMBLY!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan referred to the blessings of the British Raj under which the people of the Punjab were living peacefully. Although he did not oppose the motion, he did not like the Government nominating members from the Assembly. They should have the full quota of seven from the Council of State and the unwilling House must be left severely alone.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan condemned the Nehru Report and said it was not unanimous. The treatment meted out to the Oppositionists at Lucknow was terribly disappointing. One the one side the Nehru and Company were non-co-operating and on the other they were writing an elaborate report for indirect presentation to the Simon Commission.

Swarajists: No, no.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan: Then why on earth have they written the report?

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S CHALLENGE

Sir Pheroze Sethna opposing the motion pointed out that the action of the Assembly rendered it impossible that a Committee could be elected or constituted in the manner required and they could not have a committee in accordance with the procedure as originally laid down. On a vital matter like this which involved important national issues it would be improper for the Council to set at naught the considered decision of the popular Chamber and to resort to what would be rightly considered an open conflict with a House whose decisions were material. The decisions of the Council of State and of some of the Provincial Councils could not be regarded as giving correct indications of the wishes of the people.

Proceeding, Sir Pheroze Sethna accused the Government of wanting to assure the public of England and the world that the boycott was a nine days' wonder and is dead or dying. "We say it is as strong as ever and hence our challenge to dissolve the Central Legislature, but the Government will never have the courage to take it up for in that case they must regard their defeat as a *fait accompli*."

SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, supporting the motion, said the judgment of the country was unmistakawly on the side of co-operation.

Sir P. C. Sethna: No, no.

Continuing, Sir Maneckji said, the Assembly consisted mainly of Swarajists who were pledged to obstruct the ordered administration of the country, and was this Council, of sane intelligent people with a stake in the country to follow the childish action of the Assembly Already the leaders of the Swaraj Party were in *locus penitentiae* and were showing a desire to come back to the side of co-operation.

Sir Pheroze Sethna and a large number of unofficial members voiced dis-

(Continued on page 9.)

ANXIETY ABOUT SPANISH DICTATOR.

NO NEWS FROM BARCELONA

BELIEVED TO BE SHOT AT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Madrid.—Primo De Rivera has not returned from Barcelona and the air is full of rumours. It is reported that he has been fired on and wounded during the rising in Barcelona. There is no sign of trouble in Madrid, although the troops are confined to the barracks.—Reuter.

MR. HOOVER ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

SUPPORTS HIGH TARIFF WALLS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Newark (New Jersey).—The maintenance of high tariffs and the continuance of the immigration restrictions are points emphasised by Mr. Hoover in a speech in the course of the presidential campaign. He declared that the position of the industry was highly satisfactory except bitaminous coal trade and textile indsutry which the Government must do their utmost to resuscitate.—Reuter.

LEAGUE & WOMEN POLICE.

LORD CUSHENDON'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—In the League Assembly Lord Cushendon speaking on Report of the Fifth Committee on Child Welfare and similar questions said that experts, after careful consideration, had given unanimous opinion against licensed house system. He could, therefore, not imagine that Governments concerned would not feel it their duty not to leave the matter longer where it at present rested. On behalf of the British Government he strongly endorsed the recommendation contained in the Report for stricter measures against *souteneurs*.

As regards the recommendations in favour of the employment of women police the experience in Britain had proved them to be so valuable that he was sure that public opinion in England would gladly support the extension of the system of strengthening of small forces at present employed—Reuter.

MAGICIAN DIES ON STEAMER

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The illusionist magician, Mr. Clive Maskelyne, has died of pneumonia on board the P. and O. steamer "Rawalpindi" before reaching Marseilles on a voyage to India as a member of cinematograph expedition to penetrate Tibet and make a film of the adventure.—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPT TO OUST "KING" JUTE.

EXPERIMENTS CARRIED IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Wellington.—The experimental manufacture of *sacks* for *woolpacks* from specially trained Newzealand *flax fibre* is being conducted at Dunedin with every promise of complete success. Hopes are entertained of industry to rival Indian jute trade.—Reuter's Special.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT HONOURED WITH K. C. I. E.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Lord Birkenhead handed the Sultan of Muscat the insignia of K.C.I.E. at the India Office.—Reuter's Special.

EARL OF DURHAM DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

London.—The death has occurred of the Earl of Durham. His twin brother succeeds to the title.—Reuter's Special.

RIOT AT GODHRA.

M. L. C. AND LEADERS INJURED.

Dr. Maneklal Narsidas Shah President, District Lolal Board, Panchmahals, Godhra, wiring to Mr. Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant under date 18th writes:—

"Serious riot (at Godhra) Mr. W. S. Mukadam (M.L.C.,) Mr. P. M. Shah (Pleader) Mr. Chandulal Dwarkadas and others seriously injured by 'Ghanchis' (Muslim). Serious situation. Injured are in Hospital."

The trouble seems to be due to the playing of music by a Jain procession before mosque. It will be recalled that while the Ganpati procession which was recently led by Mr. Mukadam, light music (Manjira) was plaged before mosques with the approval of the local Government authorities and under police protection.

SEPARATE SECRETARIAT FOR ASSEMBLY.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH MR. PATEL

ANOTHER CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

SIMLA Sept. 18

It is understood from lobby talks that as a result of the preliminary consultations, H. E. The Viceroy has called a conference at Viceregal Lodge to-morrow afternoon to discuss questions arising out of the discussions over the separation of the Assembly office and other cognate matters.

The conference last week was between the President, Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon'ble Mr. Crerar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Cocke, Sir Zulfikar Alikhan, Mr. K. C. Roy and Moulvi Mahammad Yakub.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL TO ELECT SIMON COMMITTEE.

SWARAJISTS AND NATIONALISTS STAGE WALK-OUT.

NAINITAL, Sept., 18

Just before the Finance Member's motion, that this Council do elect a committee of seven non-official members to take part in the joint conference with the Statutory Commission, was put before the Council, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, on behalf of the Nationalists, and Mr. G. B. Pant, on behalf of the Swarajists, made statements to the effect that their Parties had decided to take no part whatsoever in the discussion on this motion, on various grounds.

The Swarajists and the Nationalists left the Chamber and the motion was put and adopted without a dissentient vote.—A. P.

POPULARISING SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

DR. BESANT AND DR. SAPRU BUSY IN MADRAS'

MADRAS Sept. 18

It is understood that an All-Parties Conference embracing the Madras Presidency is being organised to be held on October 6th with a view to enlist support and to organise a campign in favour of the Lucknow draft constitution.

Dr. Sapru has agreed to partake in the proceedings.

Those who have already signified their assent to the proposal are Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyear, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Mr. A. Ranganadha Mudaliar, Mr. B. Shivarai, Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, Sami Venkatachallam Chetty, Mr. C. N. Muthurandas Mudaliar, and Mr. Yukub Hasan.—A.P.

HUGE TOLL OF DEATHS

GRIM TALE OF RACK AND RUIN

GENEVA, Sept. 18.

Paris.—Official accounts of the devastation due to the cyclone in the Antilles show that 28 have been killed in the commune of Petit Bour which has been completely destroyed by a tidal wave. Pointe-a-Pitre has been devastated, and its suburbs wiped out resulting in 300 deaths, while over 100 have perished in other communes. Many factories and sugar refineries have been damaged and crops injured. —Reuter.

CYCLONE IN FRENCH COLONIES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF HAVOC

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris.—Official reports of the havoc by cyclone in the French colonies of the Antilles show that seven small schooners and fifteen native craft were destroyed by a tidal wave in Martinique. Roads all over Guadeloupe are blocked by fallen trees, and all communications have been wrecked. The hospital at St. Claude has almost been destroyed. Six fatalities are mentioned.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF SYLHET TO BENGAL

DEBATE IN ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, Sept. 17.

The question of the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal was discussed in the Assam Legislative Council to-day when it commenced its autumn session. Khan Bhadur Haji Bakht Mazumdar moved a resolution recommending government to represent to the proper authorities that the people of Sylhet and Cachar do not seek a transfer to Bengal.

Khan Bahadur Kutbuddin Ahmed on behalf of Government supported the resolution and said that Government were not convinced that it was the general wish of the people of Sylhet to go to Bengal. The masses were indifferent while educated Mahomedan opinion was against a transfer.—A. P.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Iyer (minister) left for Simla last night.

SEPARATION OF SINDH.

Pandit Nehru's Appeal to Bombay Muslim M. L. C's.

DROP RESOLUTION IN INTERESTS OF MOTHERLAND

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued an appeal urging the Muslim members of the Bombay Council not to discuss the question of separation of Sind at present in the Bombay Council. "My attention has been drawn to a resolution recommending the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency notice of which was given by a number of Mussalman members of the Bombay Council some two months ago. I am informed that a place has been obtained for this resolution at the ballot and it is likely to come up soon after September 24 when the session of the Bombay Council will begin.

It is well-known that the question of separation of Sind was among the questions referred by the All-Parties' Conference to the Committee over which I had the honour to preside and that the said Committee made a recommendation favouring the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency after such an enquiry about the financial position as may be considered necessary.

SIND AGREEMENT.

The following agreement was arrived at between the Sind Hindu and Muslim members of the All-Parties' Conference present at Lucknow.—

"Simultaneously with the establishment of Government in accordance with the Nehru Committee's report Sind shall be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate province: Provided (1) after an enquiry it is found that (a) Sind is financially self-supporting, (b) in the event of its being found not financially self-supporting, on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of Sind with its financial and adminis trative aspects majority of the inhabitants favour the scheme and express their readiness to bear financial responsibility of the new arrangement, (2) the form of Government in Sind shall be the same as in other provinces under the constitution and (3) that the non-Muslim minority in Sind shall be given the same privileges in the matter of representation in the provincial and central legislatures as the Muslim minorities are given under the Nehru Committee's Report in areas where they are in a minority."

It is evident that the resolution to be moved in the Bombay Council is in conflict with the above agreement as also with another resolution passed by the Lucknow Conference that "the general scheme sketched out in the Nehru Report adopted by this Conference shall given effect to as a whole inasmuch as the various provisions thereof are interdependent upon each other.

Whatever jutification there may have been for giving notice of the resolution in the Bombay Council two months ago it is clear that the moving of it at this stage will not be fair to the signatories of the agreement or the All-Parties' Conference which adopted the agreement. The scheme of separation agreed upon at the All-Parties' Conference affords an ample opportunity for those who were not parties to it to express their opinions on the subject. It is in the general interests of the country to follow the course laid down at Lucknow and I appeal to the supporters of the resolution to abstain from moving it. I trust they will realise the great importance of the matter and will throw no obstacle in the way of peaceful solution of the Hindu-Moslem differences throughout the country which has made such rapid progress during the last five weeks

In case, however my appeal to all Mussalman members of the Bombay Council fails to meet with a favourable response I request Maulana Mir Mohammad Baloch, M.L.C., who was a signatory to the Lucknow agreement to disassociate himself, publicly from the said resolution. Further I call upon all the Hindu and Muslim members of the Congress Party in the Bombay Council to oppose the resolution basing such opposition entirely on the Lucknow agreement and the resolutions of the All-Parties' Conference. Lastly I appeal to all the other Indian members of the Council, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, or Christian, to help the endeavour of the All-Parties' Conference to adjust the different view points by joining the Congress Party in opposing the resolution.—A. P.

SAM KNOCKS OUT ERNIE

BRITISH LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept 17.

At Thering In London the British Lightweight championship over twenty rounds, Sam Steward of Lewisham knocked out Ernie Rice of Hounslow in the twelfth round.—Reuter's Special.

SAFETY ON RAILWAYS

NEW DEVICE AGAAINST TRAIN-WRECKING

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

A device for securing the bolts of fishplates joining rails in such a way as to prevent the easy removal of the former has been brought to the notice of the local Government and various railway companies in India and Burma. Its use is calculated to reduce materially the chances of a rail joint being opened at night even by those who set them by day. —A. P.

CANTONMENT ADMINISTRATION

NOMINATIONS FOR TENDERING EVIDENCE TO STATUTORY COMMISSION

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

At a meeting of the All-India Cantonment Association held here yesterday at the resident of Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer a resolution was passed nominating Rai Bahadur Benarsi Dass, Khan Bahadur Seth Adamjee Mamoonje (Rawalpindi), Rai Saheb Meherchand Khanna (Peshawar) and Maulvi Mohammad Ismail to appear before the Statutory Commission for giving evidence on matters relating to the administration of Cantonments.—A.P.

LADY IRWIN'S DEPARTURE DELAYED A WEEK

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Lady Irwin has postponed her departure for a week. Her son Richard was successfully operated on to-day and is making satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

BRITISH EUROPEAN MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 17.

At Edinburgh in the twenty rounds contest for British European Middleweight championship Alex Ireland of Leith (holder) Frank Moody of Pontypridd on points.—Reuter's Special.

DISCOVERIES OF PLANT LIFE

SIR C. BOSE'S LECTURE AT CAIRO

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Cairo.—The Minister of Agriculture presided over a lecture before the Royal Geogaphical Society by Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, illustrating his discoveries about plant life. There was a crowded audience.—Reuter.

OPIUM-SMOKING IN FAR EAST

BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Geneva.—The Fifth Committee had a long discussion on the British proposal to appoint a Commission of three to investigate opium-smoking in the Far East in view of the Opium Conference in 1929. The South African and New Zealand delegates supported the proposal, but the Committee was reluctant to approve of the expense. The vote was adiourned to September 19.—Reuter.

THE MISSING "SOVIET NORTH"

SAFETY OF CREW CONFIRMED

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Moscow.—It is confirmed that six men forming the crew of the missing "Soviet North" are safe. The crew walked over two hundred miles of the tundra to the icebound coast where they embarked on steamer.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS

PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE OF NEW AWARD

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Melbourne.—The Waterside workers have resumed here, at Sydney, Hobart and elsewhere under the new award, but the Brisbane and Fremantle men have rejected the terms and declined to attend "pick ups". The shippowners decline to consider the Waterside Federation's suggestion for a conference until all ports are working.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS

LONDON, Sept 17.

Forest Hill.—Cochet won American National Lawn Tennis Championship beating Hunter 4/6, 6/4, 3/6, 7/5 6/3.

DISTRICT LOCAL BODIES.

THEIR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

DIWAN BAHADUR PAI'S ADDRESS AT SHOLAPUR

The Second Session of the Sholapur District Local Bodies' Conference was held on Saturday and Sunday in Ripon Hall with R. B. Dr. Mulay, President, City Municipality, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and presided over by Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai of Bombay. In welcoming the delegates and visitors expressed satisfaction at the peaceful atmosphere of the city and after protesting against the punitive tax of 1 lakh rupees imposed on the Sholapur City after the last riots in 1927, hoped to see these clouds disappearing soon with the joint efforts of both the communities. He emphasised the need of holding such conferences every year and profiting by mutual deliberations and common efforts to have the grievances of Local Bodies redressed by Government.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In the course of his presidential address Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai said:—

Gentlemen, we hear in these days cries from every house-top of Swaraj, Self-Government and Self-Determination. Politics are too much with us,—nay even a disease with us. Local Self-Government Institutions are left in the cold storage. Their probabilities and possibilities of development ignored and unexplored. In a word we are sacrificing civics to politics. I do not want to carry even the remotest suggestion that politics should be less thought of or less talked of; nor do I want to imply that National politics and problems are intrinsically less urgent and important than the local problems of Municipal Government. All that I want to convey to you is that undivided allegiance to politics at the utter neglect of civic problems is a matter of painful regret; that local problems and national problems are not mutually exclusive, but are independent and interlocked; that any progress in the latter cannot be effected without availing ourselves of the fullest opportunities of development in the former; that to a man in the street matters that touch his health and home are of far greater consequence and significance than matters that touch the constitution of his country or his government; that with the advance of civilization the machinery of life is growing more and more complex, with the result that the wheels of life need to be looked to, oiled and polished, I am therefore surprised nay rather tremendously depressed to see the paucity of interest shown in the awakening of civic consciousness and building up of citizenship. If our cities, towns and villages are to be maintained on sanitary and hgyienic lines and retained as our fitting and worthy places of abode, I do not see much hope of doing the same without our proper realisation of our duties, rights and responsibilities as citizens.

Local Self-Governing Institutions have a great future in our country. The potential bodies which can be made to provide not only for the amenities of life but for the security and insurance of life. Upon the working of those institutions on right lines in an atmosphere of toleration and forbearance without being drawn like a moth to the lamp into the vicious circle of party politics, will be the salvation of our local institutions.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

I must now approach the subject of direct concern to our municipalities in India—I mean a consideration of their duties and responsibilities as civic institutions. My treatment of these matters is more or less likely to be of general application. The primary concerns of a municipality are public health and sanitation, primary education, public safety and medical relief.

The development of sanitary science is of recent date. The first maxim of this science is "prevention is better than cure." The foremost duty of a municipality is to ensure purity of food supply. This could be guaranteed by providing sanitary municipal markets and instituting proper inspection of all food supplies imported into the city. Unwholesome or rotten vegetables or meat should not be allowed to be sold. They should be destroyed at once. The consequences of neglect by the municipality are far reaching. Most of our people are poor. They are attracted by cheap prices.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The next thing of importance is purity of water-supply and this is of vital consideration to your municipalities and Local Boards. Every one of you in the mofussil must have come across wells which are used as bathing places and washing places, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. In some cases the water is too turbid to be potable yet ignorance in the laws of health allowed them to use it. The usual consequence of impure water-supply are cholera, guinea worm, etc. Life is any day in danger under such conditions. The usual methods of ensuring pure water-supply are bacteriological examination and filtration or chlorination of the water. It may be difficult to subject each well to such examination, for it might require a large inspectorial staff. The safest course is therefore to adopt the policy of municipal ownership and operation of water works. Ensure a pure supply of water through a municipal agency and then take such measures as you deem necessary to fill in tanks and which on this side contain more often than not stagnant water in a more or less state of pollution and form hotbeds of disease. If a municipal scheme of water-supply is too ambitious for a single body, a joint or co-operative project on behalf of all Local Bodies in a Taluka or District may be started.

MILK-SUPPLY.

By no means of less importance is the purity of milk-supply. Dairying is in such a crude form in our country that production and sale of milk need careful inspection. Milk can be impure in many ways. The environments may be bad. Our milch cattle stables are anything but clean. This reacts heavily not only on the quality of milk but also on the quantity, for a cow tied in unhealthy stables cannot be expected to yield the same quantity of milk as cow in a healthy surrounding. Secondly, milk can be affected by untidy utensils being in use for the milking. Cleanliness we are told is next to godliness. I say it is also an insurance against disease. The milkman need to be careful also in regard to his clothing and habits. Milk can be rendered impure by any disease in the cow. Milk obtained from tubercular udders is highly dangerous. Lastly the fraudulent way of adulterating milk by any kind of water is fraught with great danger. The duty imposed in this respect on every municipality is of greater importance than we commonly imagine. For milk serves as the most nourishing food for our children and by any neglect of our duty in this matter we might be bringing up a generation of weaklings. Impure milk-supply is responsible for much of the physical debility that we see in our younger generation to-day. What is the remedy? Introduce a system of strict supervision of milk-supply in the city. Frame such rules and regulations as the situation demands in your district for the maintenance of milk cattle stables on hygienic lines. You might even think of starting municipal stables as we in Bombay have thought of.

DANGERS OF DIRT.

Turning next to the other activities of the Public Health Department of a municipality, I should take you to the dangers of dirt, dust and smoke. There is a peculiar affinity—I should say alliance,—between dirt and diseases; most of our countrymen are not very particular about the way we dispose of our house refuse. No dustbins are provided for in the house. Kutchra is indiscriminately thrown and the consequences are in resignation borne. No systematic effort is often made to collect refuse from house to house and pit it or burn it outside the town. A kutchra heap is a breeding place of the fly which is a dangerous carrier of the disease. I would therefore advise you to start a vigorous campaign against the fly and the mosquito. Much can be done by propaganda work to be conducted with the aid of pictures, magic lantern slides and cinemas. The latter could be more usefully employed in spreading the principles of health and hygiene than in the cheap advertisement of a shilling-spoker romance.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Next to public health, i.e., the culture of the body, comes public education, i.e., the culture of the mind. It is very much to be regretted that our Presidency is far behind other Presidencies in this respect although we often speak of our Presidency as the most advanced in India. The reason perhaps is that we have come to regard education as a public endeavour quite too late. Every function worth doing was with us an activity of state Government with the result that private enterprise was never attempted.

I am glad to note that a change is sweeping over the country and the municipalities are coming to a realisation of their responsibility more and more in this direction. Primary education has been practically transferred to the municipalities and Local Boards and Government is bound to the free and Primary Education Act. In the circumstances no time should be lost in introducing compulsion. Education is the hallmark of civilization. No country could progress without an efficient means of education, the proper enlightenment of the masses, and unless we might yet fall short of our expectation in winning political liberty. The proper means of spreading education is to start schools in every village. The village teacher should be again as kind and considerate as the visiting nurse. Persuasion and not compulsion should be his weapon to fight and will realise this perhaps when I tell you that most of the agriculturists in the villages are averse to allowing their children to attend schools. An agriculturist's child is often helpful to his parents in their vocation and they regard it uneconomic to allow an earning child, however small the earning may be, to attend the village school. Hence on your school teacher lies the future of your country. In his selection lies your wisdom, in his effort lies your country's freedom.

TOWN-PLANNING.

I must pass on to another important municipal activity which is still in its infancy in our country—I mean Town-planning is to town-development what grammar is to language. It has assumed peculiar importance by the growth of industrialism and the Modern city I need not tell you that most of our towns and cities have developed quite irregularly. If you see the density of the population, you will find that it is highly concentrated at some places gradually thinning away towards the outskirts. You will pay dearly for remodelling your town on sanitary lines if you do not take caution early. In Bombay we are experiencing the same difficulty. Unless you formulate a plan of development and gradually work it up, your town will be misshapen. First develop the town and then take measures to clear the slums. To begin with the slums first is to take hold of the stick from the wrong end. Introduce building Bye-laws and regulations and insist upon a method of construction which will aim at symmetry and beauty. Reserve places for gardens, parks and playing fields at regular intervals and construct fountains at public squares.

PUBLIC MORALS.

There are a number of other municipal activities which I wish I could deal here, but for considerations of time and space. I mean activies in regard to control of public morals, particularly with regard to the drink evil which though at present a Government change, should receive in my opinion point and direction from local bodies like the municipalities, poor relief touching the care of the old and the infirm and prevention of professional beggary, and starting of orphanages and a host of other functions which come within the province of municipal Government.

When we go over all this catalogue of functions and search our conscience as to how far our institutions have been failing in their civic duty to their constituents, I think we will have done a great service to ourselves I think we will have made up our mind not to lag behind other countries in the extent and efficiency of municipal Government I think we will have realised that local Self-Government is really an experiment in statecraft, an instrument of political and popular education and in a word the motor power of civilisation.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

I cannot conclude without placing before you a few thoughts about Local Self-Government. The District is too large a unit from the point of view of efficient Local Self-Government thought it may be a proper unit for the purposes of the Provincial Government. Unless the whole system of Local Self-Government—even Self-Govenment— is made up of proper units bound together by common ties and ideals it is futile to expect any real benefit from it. Every little hamlet village, town or city ought to have an organisation of its own for looking after every local work or measure that affects the welfare of the residents of the place. These works or measures may relate to culture, health, industry or wealth of the Community.

Such measures or works as are required for the common benefit of the residents of two or more local organisations of primary type or as can be carried out more efficiently by co-operation between a number of these primary bodies ought to be looked after by or entrusted to the care of a union of these bodies.

LATEST NEWS.

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

The first of the four Dutch mail carrying aeroplanes from Amsterdam "en route" to Java arrived at Karachi this evening at 5.10 from Bunder Abbas after rapid and uneventful flight.

OPPOSITION TO SARDA BILL.

A deputation of four led by the Maharaja of Dharbhanga waited on H. E. the Viceroy on Tuesday morning to represent the orthodox opposition to the consideration of Mr. Haribildas Sardas Child Marriage Bill. It may be mentioned in this connection that this Bill is not to be further considered this session.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

GERMAN AIRMAN'S ADVENTURE.

Berlin.—German airman Von Huenefeld (who flew Atlantic in Bremen accompanied by Swedish Engineer Lindner has started in junkers aeroplane Europa on flight to Tokyo which he hopes to reach in eight days via Sofia, Constantinople, Baghdad, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok and Nanking. —Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

8,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Halifax.—Hurricane has caused numerous fatalities in British West Indies. Fifty are reported from Montserrat. Eight thousand are homeless in town of Plymouth which has been laid flat with only one church standing. The island requests for help of supplies. Nineteen have been killed in Nevis Island, St. Katts Island and Jacksonvilles. 33 are known to have been killed and 140 injured in East Coast of Florida.

Messages from Bimini state that Island has been devastated but there has been no loss of life. "Rum Row" in south Bimini is believed to have suffered severe losses to small shipping and liquor stocks.—Reuter.

POLICE FIRING WITHOUT NOTICE

"ONLY IN TWO OR THREE CASES"

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions including the one relating to girls' education in the centrally administered areas (the debate on which will be continued), and Pandit Kunzru's resolution urging the substitution of Indian for British forces in India.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Bhargava regarding police firing without notice said that there had only been two or three cases in which no warning had been given, resulting in three fatal casualties. The existing order laid special stress on the importance of giving a warning before opening fire. Where a definite attack was being made on the police this might not always be practicable. Government were satisfied that the order was adequate, and no legislative measure was required.—A. P.

Further discussion on Rev. Chatterjee's resolution recommending the furtherence of girls' education in the centrally administered territories, the establishment of an up-to-date college for training women and the appointment of a committee including prominent women to go into th seubject was taken up.

Mr Mohammad Yakub accused Government of not spending an adequate sum of money on education in centrally administered territories. He urged that facilities should be provided for training female teachers.

Sardar Gulabsingh moved an amendment that a well-staffed normal school should also be established for training Indian women teachers. He said illiteracy of women was principally due to the non-existence of a school for girls.

BACKWARDNESS OF WOMEN IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

Harbilas Sarda referred to the Backwardness of women in Ajmere-Merwara in the matter of education. He said compared with what was being spent on boys' education only nine per cent. of it was being spent on girls' education. Taking the whole population of Ajmere Merwara Government was spending eight pies per head on girls' education. He urged the establishment of a school for women teachers in Ajmere.

Lala Lajpat Rai moved an amendment to the effect that a college with a department for arts, science and for training teachers, should be established. He said there was nothing in the devolution rules which prevented the Central Government spending money on education. As compared with Lahore, Delhi had very little facilities for the education of girls. He urged opening of a girls college in Delhi which might serve as a lead to other provinces.

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar emphasised the necessity of training women teachers.

PROPOSAL FOR DELHI COLLEGE.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum said the centrally administered territories were created for some imperial purposes, and therefore he could not see why they should suffer in education. He did not press for very high education of girls but he supported the proposal for opening a college in Delhi.

Mr. Cocke said statistics showed that increasing funds had been spent during the last twenty years and it was obviously not possible to assign as much money for education as was wanted. This was due to the war. He hoped the resolution was acceptable to Government and that far greater funds would be available to all sorts of education.

Mr. Aney strongly supported the resolution.

Mr. Joshi accused Government of having failed in their duty of educating the lower classes. He cared more for quantity of education than for the quality. He emphasised that it was the duty of the Government to satisfy the needs of the poorer classes before spending any money on the higher classes. He asked for institutions where girls and boys might be educated together. He expressed opinion that the Delhi University was founded to give degrees to men like Sir Hari Singh Gour.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED.

This brought an emphatic protest from Sir Harisingh Gour who said he would not have possessed as much knowledge as he did but for his association with that University. He accused Government of taking half-hearted measures for female education and cited the case of Government refusal to present Alipore House to Indraprashta College. He expressed that the marriageable age of girls must first be substantially increased, because it was found that at the very time that girls begin to imbibe knowledge they were removed from school to be married. The money spent on female education was money spent on betterment of the whole nation.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh recalled a demand in the Standing Finance Committee for a jail in the N. W. F. and said "many of the members were of the opinion there would be no need for jails, there if this money was spent on the education of the people of that province." He strongly advocated not only the establishment of a college but also of a normal school for training female teachers.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

GOVT. APPOINT COMMITTEE.

After lunch Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Belvi spoke.

Mr. Bajpai, the Education Secretary, replying announced the Government's decision to appoint a Committee. He said that Government was in agreement with the view that the women of the nation were the custodians of its civilisation. The Government of India had carefully considered the whole question of primary education since the adoption of Mr. Jayakar's resolution in the last session at Delhi. The Government of India had decided to appoint a Committee with the following terms of reference:—to enquire into firstly the existing facilities for primary education for girls and boys, secondly, the possibilities of expansion, whether on voluntary or compulsory basis, with special regard to the attitude of the local population, thirdly the necessity of providing special facilities for communities generally known as "Untouchables" and to make recommendations. (Applause). Mr. Bajpai added that as soon as the Standing Finance Committee voted the funds the Committee would be constituted.

As regards Lala Lajpatrai's request for a first grade women's college in Delhi he promised immediately to consult the minor administrations for the experience even of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi being the only institution of its kind in India, was that enough number of girls had not been attracted. Moreover they must consider whether this stage was not necessary to the ground work before having a first grade college. Any way the question was one which could be considered along with the question of extending widening the Delhi University. Mr. Bajpai hoped that in view of the full statement of the intentions of Government Mr. Chatterji would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Chatterjee replying wanted some further assurance before the withdrawal and spoke amidst cries of withdraw withdraw.

The President put to vote Chaudhuri Mukhtar Singh's amendment which was substituted for the resolution of Mr. Chatterjee. Just when the voting was called Mr. Chatterjee wished to withdraw his resolution.

The President said he could withdraw the motion at this stage.

Mr. Chatterjee again attempted to withdraw the resolution but the President declared that the resolution as amended was in the hands of the House. The resolution was carried. It recommended substantial capital of a recurring grant for free and compulsory education of girls between sixth and eleventh years in the centrally administered territories as early as possible and as a first step to that end establish a sufficient number of women teachers and training schools in that area. It further recommended that a competent committee, including prominent women, be appointed to go into the subject and report.

The House adjourned till Thursday, the President informing the House that to-morrow the Public Safety Committee would hold its sitting.—A. P.

Madras—On the ground that the arrest of political workers has been undertaken to stifle Simon Commission boycott, the local congressmen are promoting a political defence fund.—A. P.

CATHOLICS HAPPY OVER ABOLITION OF PADROADO

ADDRESS TO ARCH-BISHOP-ELECT.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

A fully representative meeting of the Catholics of Bombay and the Suburbs was held in the Catholic Gymkhana Hall on Monday evening to concert measures to present a joint address to His Grace the Archbishop-elect of Bombay when he arrives here in December Dr. A. C. Viegas, the veteran Corporator was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman appealed to the Catholics to sink all their differences and wanted East Indians, Goans, Malabarians and Mangaloreans to present one single united address as an emblem of the solidarity brought about by the abolition of the Padroado.

Mr. De Quadros, Retired Judge of Court of Small Causes proposed a resolution ti present an address with a representative Committee to draft it.

Mr. Joachim Alva proposed an amendment that the address should be placed before a mass meeting of the Catholics for their approval and also pointed out the technical irregularities in issuing the invitations by the conveners to the Mangalorean Catholics for the meeting. Mr. Lawrence de Souza, moved an amendment which was followed by that of Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, stating that a Committee of the representatives of the various sections of the Catholic community with Messrs. Terence Nunes, Victor Couto, Louis Rego and Mr. Dias as the Honorary Joint Secretaries be authorised to collect funds and prepare the draft address which should be placed before a general meeting for final approval.

The amendment of Mr. Dias was carried by a large majority as a substantiative proposition.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD

PHENOMENAL GROWTH DURING RECENT YEARS

LABOUR OFFICE SURVEY.

The International Labour Office is publishing the report of an enquiry undertaken on the demand of the International Association of Journalists attached to the League of Nations into the conditions of work and life of journalists.

The report throws into relief the growing importance of the Press in modern life. The number of journals bears witness to a prodigious development. In 1926 there were 3,812 dailies and 4,309 weeklies in Germany; 1,100 periodicals in Belgium, 1,500 in Canada and more than 2,000 in Spain. In Denmark with 720 weeklies and monthlies there were 320 newspapers publishing 1,100,000 copies with one copy for three inhabitants. In the U. S. A. in 1920 there were 2,400 dailies and 14,800 weeklies. The total number of copies of dailies in U. S. A. rose from 28,700,000 in 1914 to over 35,730,000 in 1926. In the same year the "industry" of newspapers had 10,267 establishments employing 228,350 hands.

There was similar development in France. In Paris alone are published about 100 dailies, the circulation of many of which passes 500,000 copies. In Great Britain there are 2,400 journals one of which has a circulation of more than one million. At the end of 1924 there were about 1,000 periodicals in Italy and the Netherlands, more than 300 in Japan and 5,000 in Poland. In Switzeland there were 2,000 journals and reviews and an equal number in Czechoslovakia, 720 of which are published from Prague alone.

INDUSTRAILISED JOURNALISM.

For some years past, industrial methods have penetrated all the spheres of journalism. A big periodical constitutes to-day a considerable industrial enterprise. The chapter of publicity alone has attained fantastic dimensions. In 1925 American journals collected 750 million dollars as advertisement revenue. One French journal has let its pages for advertisements for 5 million francs. The cost of publication of all English papers attained in 1926 the total of 1,550,000,000 gold francs. Of course the industrialisation of newspapers has not reached the same degree every where. But, generally speaking the introduction of modern methods of Big Business has profoundly influenced the conditions of journalism.

Journalists have found themselves facing simultaneously the difficulties resulting from the evolution of methods of the exploitation of newspapers on the one hand and on the other the post-war economic chaos which affected all categories of workers and which sometimes had a terrible effect on intellectual workers. Therefrom arose two grave crises, material and moral. The International Labour Office has made inquiries into their cause and remedies with the collaboration of various organisations, principal among them being the International Association of Journalists attached to the League of Nations, and the International Federation of Journalists whose constitution in 1926 in itself represents an important element in the new phase of journalism.

CONDITIONS OF WORK.

The report of the International Labour Office successively passes in review the general aspect of the profession of journalism, its composition the laws governing journalism its conditions of work the state of the labour market and institutions of insurance in favour of journalists. Some of the problems appear susceptible of international measures only in the remote future. But others like the questions of weekly rest, suspension of service, appointment and special jurisdictions, look as though they will henge forward be discussed internationally.

The creation under the International Labour Office of a consultative commission of intellectual workers will give the assurance to journalists as to their colleagues pursuing other intellectual careers, that their claims will be directly heard and that problems susceptible of international solution will be presented to and examined by competent organs.—("Populaire" of Paris).

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Sept. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	17.55
To-day's Opening Rate	17.67
Difference	+ .12
To-day's Closing Rate	17.36
Difference	D — 19

Broach Expectation Rs. 310 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	9.12
To-day's Opening Rate	9.17
Difference	+ .5
To-day's Closing Rate	9.19
Difference	+ .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 18.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 4 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay Sept 18.
1st Settlement	59 2 0
2nd Settlement	59 5 0
3rd Settlement	59 7 0

DELHI RAILWAYMEN

SUPPORT ALL INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 14.

On return journey from Simla after the Ry. Feferation meeting Messrs. Joglekar and Purandars of the G. I. P. Rl. men's Union and Mr. Pandit Ramswaroop Sharma addressed a huge Railwaymen meeting 6 p.m. Mr. Bodhraj of N. W. Ry. presiding Mr. speaking about the necessity of the Union narrated the history of the growth of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and impressed upon the audience the necessity of united efforts to get effective redress for workers every day grievences. Mr. Joglekar speaking about the Simla demands criticided the indifference of the Railway board towards the conditions of the railway staff crores of rupees were created by the toil of the railway men and all these earnings were frittered away for feeding imperialistic designs and those that create this wealth were neglected. He condemned the system of meagre wages of Rs. 11 of the majority of railway servants and demanded that the men must have a living wage. He also condemned the discriminations in respect of the leave passes, quarters and educational facilities enjoyed by European and Indian employees and urged upon the people to form strong Union if they ever desire to have a hmaan living. Resolutions were passed accoroding unanimous support, to the demands made by the Railwaymen's Federation and the men expressed willingness to take common action in support of these demands on the motion of Mr. Sharma it was decided to start a Union of the N. W. Railwaymen at Delhi. The chairman urged upon the audience the need of taking active interest in the Union activity. The men are enthusiastic about building a strong union on the whole N. W. R. Line and on their urgent request Mr. Joglekar has promised to undertake propaganda tour throughout the Punjab to create centres on the whole N. W. Railway by the beginning of November. Mr. Joglekar and party left Delhi for Agra tonight where Railwaymen's meeting has been arranged for them on 15th.

KOSAMBA STATION

HARDSHIP TO WOMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The condition of women which one has a lot to see, at the Kosamba Station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at the time of alighting from the train, is simply horrible. Most of the women of the surrounding villages, have to go to Surat or Broach, for Medical treatment, so very often, as they have no provision for medical facilities, at their respective places, and they have to avail themselves of the Kosamba Station frequently. Owing to illness, when they are hardly able to walk, they have to get into and alight from the high train of the main line, with very great difficulty, as there is no platform on either side of the station. Some of them have their little children to carry too, so the misery, is doubled, on such an occasion. Besides being sometime of poor circumstances they in the hope of "killing two birds with one stone" bring certain articles from the town where they go for treatment along with them, for household use. Now one can imagine their heaviness at the station, on their return. Sickly mother with a sickly child under one arm, and a baggage held by the other, will naturally move one by pity. On the top of this, she has to get down, carrying both these loads at a time, and that two in a great hurry, as the train haults only for two minutes at Kosamba. Even if she is accompained by another woman, she has even then to hurry up, all the time, in suspense. On such an occasion, in the heat of the moment, if she gets a fall losing her balance, while alighting, the misery is threefold. And if she is in the family way then there is no end to it. Such is the gloomy picture of the condition of poor women at the Kosamba station, of the main line! European authorities are known to be always in readiness, to help the weaker vessel, but here unfortunately they seem to have done nothing upto now. Is it not now time that they should run to relieve the poor creatures, that are providently thrown on their mercy, of their worries and troubles, as early as possible. Yours etc.

A. PASSENGER.

Anjar.—The epidemic of cholera has spread from Porbunder to Anjar. The Chief Medical Officer of the Cutch State paid a visit to the affected localities.—A.P.

Rajkot.—A Mission Hospital is to be shortly opened at Songadh. This will obviate the necessity of patients having to go all the way from Kathiawar to Nadiad. The hospital will be located in the premises formerly occupied by the office of the Political Agent of the Gohelwar Pram.—A.P.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, a public meeting of the cotton dealers of Bagalkot was held on the 13th instant to protest against the Bombay Cotton Market Act and the (proposed) Rules, Mr. Shankrappa Sakri presiding.

INDIAN STEAM VESSELS ACT.

MR. NEOGY'S AMENDING BILL

CALCUTTA Sept. 14.

Considerable volume of public support has been received from numerous public bodies for the bill introduced by Mr. K. C. Neogy in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act. It is understood the Bill will be moved in the present session on the 20th September. The Bill was circulated for opinion and it is interesting to note that over 46 public bodies including several chambers of commerce have supported the Bill. About 37 such bodies have opposed it and 11 have given qualified support while 17 have not given any opinion.

The Central Provinces Government supporting the Bill says that the Governor in Council supports the provision of the Bill. The Commissioner Nerbudda Division says that "this is not a matter for surprise when it is remembered that the trend of legislation in progressive countries at the present day is decidedly towards increasing governmental control over all utility services including transport. I therefore think that the Bill should be accepted by the Government of India."

The Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, writes that "the Bill has been approved by all officials and non-officials on the subject and I am also in its favour."

The Bengal Government has strongly opposed the Bill, so also the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The Punjab Government has not expressed any opinion though the Commissioners of Multan and Ambala Divisions approved the Bill as "suitable" and "desirable".

The Bombay Government while saying that the object is "commendable opposed the Bill on other grounds.

The Agent P. and O., S. N. Company, Aden, states that he could see no objection to the formation of local advisory committees.

The Bihar and Orissa Government states that with the exception of Mr. Justice Wort, who approves of the principle of the Bill, the High Court Judges have expressed no opinion on the Bill. Indian opinion consulted has been predominantly in favour of the Bill. Official opinion has been equally strongly opposed to it.

The Assam and Burma Governments opposed the Bills, the latter admitted that it is true that in Burma the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. has succeeded in preventing the establishment on the Irrawaddy of companies similar to itself and has to that extent established a "monopoly".—A. P.

TUKOJIRAO-MILLER ROMANCE

SON TO BE BORN IN ANCIENT CHATEAU

The former Maharaja of Indore, one of India's richest potentates, who married Nancy Miller of Seattle, expects an heir or heiress. This was learned to-day from Mrs. Jennie Miller, mother of the Maharanee, who was converted to the Hindu faith in March before her marriage to Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar. His wealth is estimated at Dol. 300,000,000.

Mrs. Miller arrived in Paris with her daughter, Ruth, who is 16 years old, "en route" to join Nancy and the former Maharaja, who are touring in Switzerland with Nancy's grand-mother, Mrs. Louis Scheafer.

The baby, it is expected, will be born in the magnificent chateau in the small village of Saint German, just outside Paris, where Louis XIV first saw the light of day.

The Maharaja abdicated in favour of a son by the first of his two Hindu wives.

Therefore the American Maharani's child, even though it should be a son, would inherit no sovereign rights, but be a semi-exile like his father. He would have to be content with inheriting that share of the family fortune which the Maharaja removed from India.

Mrs. Miller will live with her youngest daughter and her mother, Mrs. Scheafer, in the luxuriously appointed chateau at Saint German, which the Maharaja bought last year and had furnished for his honeymoon.

The Maharaja invited his wife's family to accompany them over the same route on which he conducted his courtship of Nancy more than two years ago. He met Nancy on the terrace of a hotel in Lucerne, Switzerland, when she was touring Europe for the first time with her mother and grand-mother.

PEACEFUL GANPATI CELEBRATION

SURAT, Sept. 17.

The ceremony of installing the idol of "Ganapati" in Hindu homes passed off peacefully here to-day. Several processions of Hindus carrying idols for installation were started and all of them passed by mosques on the way with the sort of music that has been permitted by the District Superintendent of Police in a notification issued yesterday evening. In some cases the processions were escorted by a few policemen.—A.P.

London.—Sir Theodore Cook Editor of "The Field" is dead. Reuter.

ELDERS STULTIFY THEMSELVES.

(Continued from page 7.)

sent while official and several other members applauded.

These leaders, continued Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, had not the moral courage to join the Commission and so they were urging the Viceroy to dissolve the Legislature.

Sardar Shivdev Singh supported the motion.

NAGPUR KNIGHT CHALLENGED.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu (Swarajist) opposed the motion. He said Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy was hopelessly out of touch with the country. The Congress Party's attitude towards the Muslims was one of absolute friendship. The Nehru Report was not the last word. Sir Umar Hayat Khan had said that the Nehru Report was a gesture of co-operation with the Simon Commission. The speaker denied this and added it was an answer to those who had challenged India saying that she was incapable of producing a Constitution. Even Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy should know that the Anglo-Indian Press of India had given support to the Nehru Committee's report. But Sir Maneckji had made much of the election of Provincial Council Committees. Those so elected were toadies.

Sir Maneckji: But they have not been disowned by the Councils.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, said Mr. Pantulu, was disowned by his own province. Even, to-day let him resign his seat along with Seth Govind Das and stand once again from the Central Provinces on this Simon Commission issue.

Seth Govind Das agreed to resign and to fight the contest.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy: I am also prepared to resign provided Pandit Motilal Nehru does not go from village to village and support Seth Govind Das. (Laughter).

HE FINDS HIS CHANCE!

Mr. Ramdas twitted Mr. Shiv Dev Singh for having been neutral in February and for growing enthusiastic about the Commission now. He had even gone to the length of tabling an amendment that the only Sikh Member of the Council be elected—meaning himself! (Laughter).

MR. KHAPARDE AND FOREIGN MEDICINE.

Mr. Khaparde pointed out that Parliament had given a blank chit to the Simon Commission, and Parliament's right to recognise the future Constitution of India was not even questioned by the Extremists. Condemnation in advance was not a wise man's policy. He emphasised that India would gain much more by co-operating than otherwise. It would be childish to refuse an offer of foreign medicine if it was efficacious.

Sir Arthur Froom thought they were acting in pursuance of their decision arrived at at the Delhi session when the resolution for co-operatoin was carried by 34 votes against 13.

COUNTRY'S GOOD.

Sardar Chiranjit Singh said they should pass the motion in the interests of the good of the country.

Kumar Shankar Ray Choudhury asserted that the opposition to the national demand was coming from those who were not sure of their seats through joint mixed electorates.

Major Akbar Khan declared that an overwhelming majority of Mussalmans favoured co-operation with the Commission.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

Sir Phiroze Sethna occupied the Chair when the Council met after lunch.

Mr. Desikachari, (Burma), speaking on Sir M Habibullah's motion said as one who brought forward the original resolution to co-operate with the Simon Commission it was his duty to support the present motion for the election of a committee.

At this stage Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith resumed his seat in the presidential chair.

Continuing Mr. Chari deprecated the obstructionist policy of the Congress, having given up Independence in favour of Dominion Status.

Seth Govindas:—The Congress still stands for full independence.

DISSOLVE THE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Ramprasad Mookerjee a newly elected member from West Bengal, said he fought his election on the Congress ticket and he had stated in his manifesto to the electorate that he would not support the Simon Commission. Public opinion in the country could be gauged by his election last month. What was the practical value of the Council electing a committee when the Assembly had decided against it? He strongly pleaded for the dissolution of the legislature to determine the sense of the electorates on this question.

Sir M. Dadabhoy:—You want to obstruct the coming Commission?

Mr. Ramprasad Mookerjee said the elections would not take much time. He (Mookerjee) wanted sanity but not senility. The opinion in the country about the Council of State was very poor and it was regarded as a reactionary body.

Sir M. Dadabhoy:—Why are you here?

Mr. Mookerjee:—I am here for very good reason. I am here to correct the corrective impulse of some members on the other side. (Applause).

THESE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS!

Sir George Godfrey, (Bengal Chamber) regretted that the last speaker had spent his undoubted eloquence on a bad case. He doubted very much whether professional politicians ever knew the people of India. He affirmed that British officials and Non-officials came into contact with the people and understood their difficulties more than professional politicians.

Mr. Vernon (Madras Official) urged the House not to regard the official vote as of no value for he claimed that District officials knew economic and other conditions of the people more than politicians.

Mr. Ramsarandas (Punjab) supported the motion.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH REPLIES.

Sir Muhomed Hamibulla h summing up pointed out that he merely obeyed the sentiment of the House when as the Leader he put forwahd the motion in pursuance of the already expressed decision of the House. That decision was arrived at after the Assembly's decision against co-operation and at a time when the members were fully aware of the atmosphere of both the Assembly and the country. Not only was it a decision for co-operation but a demand that Government should take necessary steps to elect its quota of members to the Central Committee. It was therefore, rather late in the day to attempt to open the question of non-co-operation. Much water had flown down the bridge since February.

He regretted that Seth Govindas had asked him to explain what advice he tendered to the Viceroy. As one holding a position under the Crown under the Royal Warrant he was bound by the oath of secrecy and Seth Govindas knew perfectly well that he could not divulge any secret.

The motion of Sir M. Habibullah was passed, the Swarajists and other oppositionists whose number in the House was about 10 not claiming a division.

The President then announced that nominations for elections would be received till Thursday noon after which the nominations would be announced. Elections would probably take place on Monday unless the Council met earlier this week for the purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Clow, Industries Secretary a Bill further to amend the Indian Mines Act of 1923 as passed by the Assembly was passed.

The Council also agreed to Sir Geoffrey Cobbett's motion to elect a panel of six members from which two will be nominated on the Standing Committee to advise subjects of the department of Commerce.

The Council adjourned ti to-morrow.—A. P.

"FORWARD" EDITOR CHARGED.

ACCUSED OF CREATING CLASS HATRED.

TWO WITNESSES EXAMINED.

CALCUTTA Sept. 18.

A charge was framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 153A (promoting class hatred) against Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor and Mr. Pulinbehari Dhar, printer of "Forward", for having published an article entitled "Railway Smash at Belur" on July 13 last. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Two witnesses were examined to-day on behalf of the prosecution, after which the prosecution case was adjourned to the 28th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

A successful entertainment was provided on the night of Saturday last, by the Young Men's Muslim Association, in the spacious hall of the American Mission School at Byculla, on the occasion of the annual celebration of the Association. A large gathering of young Muslims packed the hall and thoroughly enjoyed the various items of the evening's programme. Quite a number of Muslims turned up in fancy dress and the judges who consisted of Mrs. Haji, Mrs. Athaide and Mr. Dastagir, had a difficult task to pick out the winners.

Professor Bashir Ahmed Jung and Master Mahomed Koor gave several exhibitions of physical strength which were cheered by the audience who encouraged the two athletes to repeat the performance. Mrs. Athaide, the Bombay pianist and Miss Ouga Athayde gave select renderings on the piano which were highly appreciated.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Haji distributed prizes to the best fancy dress performers. Mr. Abdul Rahim who appeared as a fruit-wallah was awarded a silver cup. Mr. Syed Abbas, who went about as a postman giving late deliveries of letters to the performers also received a silver Cup. The impersonation of a wealthy Nawab Saheb by Inspector Gole of the Nagpada Police Station caused a good deal of merriment and secured a prize for the police officer.

Mr. Haji congratulated the performers and the management on the fine turnout, and exhorted young Muslims to join the Association in increasing numbers. The credit of the success of the evening belongs to Mr. Shaikh and Mr. Khan, Hon. Secretaries who worked with great energy to render the entertainment a success.

HUBLI YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

HUBLI, Sept. 18.

Yesterday Hubli inaugurated its Youth League at a meeting of over 300 youths representing the students and other active workers. Hundred and ten members were enrolled paying an annual subscription of four annas each. Mr. Puranik, Editor of the "Lokamat", a local weekly, was elected provisional President.—A. P.

"OUR INTEREST ARE SAFE IN NEHRU'S HANDS.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES ASSURANCE.

MR. M. C. RAJA ANSWARED.

MADRAS, Sept. 18

Mr. M. C. Raja's criticisms of the Nehru Report are adversely criticised in a press statement by Mr. Sadasivam, President of the Adidravid Mahajanasangha who holds that the interest of the "depressed" classes are safe in the hands of Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. He challenges Mr. Raja to resign his membership of the Assembly and seek the support of his community.—A. P.

INDIA'S NEW FINANCE MBER.

SIR G. SCHUSTER TO SAIL ON OCT. 19.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

According to definite advice Sir George Schuster sails from Margeilles on board the "Ranchi" on 19th October.

DELHI MUSLIMS AND LUCKNOW DECISIONS

DEMAND FOR JOINT MEMORANDUM

DELHI, Sept. 17.

Delhi Mussalmans at a very largely attended public meeting in Juma Masjid adopted three resolutions in regard to the Nehru Committee Report and the resolutions of the all Parties' Conference. The First resolution expressed utter dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the Nehru Committee in so far as they related to the safeguarding of Moslem rights and interests. Unless considerable alterations and amendment made in the report, and the decisions of the All Parties' Conference Musalmans felt that their rights would be in danger a fact which would be a hindrance to the struggle for India's freedom. The second resolution sought to convey that the decisions of the All Parties' Conference were not the decisions of parties or organisations representing any group of people, but were the result of individual or personal opinions of those who participated in the Conference. No definite limit was fixed to the representation of any organisation and Dr. Ansari the President of the Conference had made a significant announcement at the outset that voting would be regarded not in accordance with organisations but in the individual capacity of the delegates. The meeting therefore appealed to all Moslem organisations to study the Report carefully and prepare a joint Moslem demand. The third resolution condemned the propaganda that has been indulged in in favour of the Nehru Report and what was called the Second Lucknow Pact. It was misleading to say that the Report or the All Parties Conference decisions had been accepted by all sections of the people or organisations especially those belonging to Mussalmans. —A. P.

"MUSLIM GAZETTE"

(From a Corresnondent.)

DELHI Sept. 17.

The "Muslim Gazette" will be issued from Rewari by the editor Mr. Mohamed Akram Ali Khan of Delhi.

KARNATAK AND YOUTH LEAGUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following few lines in your highly esteemed paper.

It is a happy sign that youths of India have realised their responsibility for the building of free Indian Nation. But it is a note of sadness that Kannada youths should not rise to the occasion by forming All-Karnatak Youth League while the rest of provinces have already formed and are doing their duty zealously. It is really a blot on the good name of "Karnataka".

The youths unavailed themselves of two very good opportunities one at Dharwar and the other at Bagalkot. If only a few spirited youths would have come forward to seize the opportunities to call the All-Karnataka Youth Conference, it would have been a tremendous success. But unfortunately due to lack of national spirit in young Karnatak opportunities were lost, more strange to say that not a single word has been said about this in either press or on platform.

As it is useless to weeps over the slipt milk, Kannada youths should shake off their lethargy and boldly come to the forefront to form the League at the earliest and thus wash out the blot on the good name of Karnataka and show the world that Kannada youths are next to none for the service of our mother India.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. APRANJI.

Dadar.

DR. KITCHLEW'S REPLY TO MAULVI YAKUB

MAULVI CAN'T SPEAK FOR MR. JINNAH

HOPES BIG BROTHER WILL REALISE HIS MISTAKE

Dr. Kitchlew, in a statement says:—"My attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohammed Yakub of Muradabed in connection with the All-Parties Conference, Lucknow.

As for Maulana Shaukat Ali, I do not want to say much. I am sorry in his statement he has taken the whole matter in a personal light, as is shown by his statements in the press. I sincerely hope that a true and brave soldier, that he has been, he will realise the absurdity of the position taken up by him, and will fall in line with those who have taken up their cudgels against force of reaction.

As for Maulvi Mohammad Yakub he was certinly President of the Calcutta Muslim League but constitutionally that does not give him position to stand in Mr. Jinnah's place during his prolonged absence. Maulvi Yakub is a member of the Standing Committee of the Muslim League formed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League to participate in the All-Parties Confrence. This Standing Committee is still in existence and has never been dissolved. The members of this Committee were kept duly informed of the dates etc. of the All-Parties Conference by the Assistant Secretary of the Muslim League Delhi. At least five members of this Committee me along with other members of the Muslim League at Lucknow and gave full thought and consideration to the Nehru Report. These five members of the Standing Committee were Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Raja Nawab Ali, Maulana Tufail Ahmad and myself. The statement issued by these gentlemen also bears the signatures of some general members of the League who were also present at Lucknow. The statement is clear and does not bind the All-India Muslim League as such. In fact this is mentioned in the statement itself.

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub was wired to come to Lucknow for consultation. He arrived about two days after the statement was prepared. On carefully reading the statement he also put his signature on it. What happened afterwards I do not know but, to my utter surprise and without my knowledge or permission, he quietly struck off his name from the list of the signatories.

Maulvi Yaqub is welcome to hold any opinions he likes or to change them as often as it pleases him but this much I think I tell him that his name was never communicated to the Press as one of the signatories to the statement. It was the name of Mr. Yakub Arif, ex-M. L. A. Calcutta which was included in the statement. So Maulvi Mohammad Yakub may very well settle his accounts with Mr. Yakub Arif ex-M. L. A. Calcutta. Really speaking it is a battle between Maulana Yakub Arif and Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, the present M. L. A.

SUIT AGAINST "ENGLISHMAN"

BABA GURDIT SINGH CLAIMS RS 50,000

CALCUTTA Sept. 18.

Baba Gurdit Singh the Sikh leader has filed a defamation suit in the High Court against the "Englishman" claiming Rs. 50,000 damages in connection with the alleged publication of an article while the plaintiff was on trial on a charge of sedition (having been subsequently acquitted). The plaintiff alleges that the article described him as a smuggler of arms and ammunition the intention with to help the revolutionary party.—A. P.

CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES.

DEVELOP FROM NEGLECTED COLDS.

In our climate, even the strong-chested are liable to be laid low by colds and sudden chills which, striking on the lungs, set up bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia.

Trouble in the throat and bronchials, however slight, calls for prompt treatment with Peps. These handy tablets quickly check dangerous symptoms, strengthen any 'weak spots' and make the whole breathing system healthy and vigorous.

Compressed into every silver-jacketed Peps tablet, are certain balsamic healing essences of the utmost value to chest and lung sufferers. These medicinal essences assume a volatile form as Peps dissolve in the mouth. Mingling with the breath they act directly on the delicate membranes lining all the air-passages to the lungs.

Peps, often known as 'a pine forest in a bottle,' soothe the throat and clear the air-tubes of mischievous germs. They loosen phlegm, banish wheeziness and tightness in the chest and exert a beneficial action on the entire bronchial system.

For colds, sore throat, night chills, catarrh, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, coughs and all chest and lung weaknesses, Peps are the safe, scientific and most successful remedy. Re. One per bottle of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere. Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

Prepared only from the finest raw material, in a modern factory where the most scrupulous cleanliness prevails, and, untouched by hand in manufacture, Cocogem is, without doubt, the purest and most economical cooking oil obtainable in India.

Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwala.

Telegram, ALUMINIUM Bombay.

MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY. Registered Trade Mark.

Telephone No. 25831.

DEALERS IN

ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS WIRE, etc.

CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.

Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.

Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc.

Business wholesale and retail, Catalogue on application. Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.

N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

YOU can't cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods a field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER

(Continued From Page. 6.)

and that he is drawing freely on his imagination is clear from his other messages. One of his discoveries out here is that "the literate and newspaper reading public is very large in the State". That ought to be information, indeed, to those who know that the literates in the State number but 6 p.c. of the total population. That is nothing when compared with the reckless statement he makes about "the 'bona fides' of the present administrations" in dealing with the present situation. There is not a vestige of truth in this malicious statement. Everything that an efficient, honest and honourable administration could do to allay fear, dispel suspicion, protect life and bring the offenders to justice has been done and is being done. The Mysore Government have moved, indeed, with greater speed than any British Indian Provincial Government has done so far in any similar instance. Not a life has been lost; no property looted or stolen; nothing beyond the dispersion of an excited crowd by a mere show of force. That is all that has occurred. True it is that some minor injuries have been sustained by about a hundred people. But those who went voluntarily into a crowd like the one that gathered on the 30th July ought to have known that they had bargained for the trouble if not from the Police or the military, at least from their own comrades who formed the gathering. The stones they threw at each other should certainly have hit them and these stones appear to have caused more wounds than the so-called "spear" of the lancers, who were out merely to clear the crowd. These are the rock bottom facts. How there could be any doubt or "bona fides' of the present administration" when all this and more has been done, is more than one can say. It is only a mind diseased that could see anything "mala fide" in any thing Government has so far done.

CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

The alleged disline of the "conservative" Hindus in the State at there being a "Mahomedan Prime Minister" in a "Hindu Raj" is a brazen lie. The further statement that Mr. Mirza, the Prime Minister, has been raised to his present high office without sufficient grounds is another monsarous misstatement. His work during the past two years ought to give the lie direct to this wholly mendacious statement. A more unworthy, untruthful and ungracious remark reflecting as much on His Highness the Maharaja, who has the reputation of being the most astut of Indian sovereigns to-day, as on his Prime Minister, who is universally acknowledged to carry a wise head on his young shoulders, cannot, perhaps, be imagined. Equally far from the truth is the suggestion that "the appointment of a Mahomedan Prime Minister has had a peculiar psychological effect on the Mahomedan section of the State subjects." There is not the ghost of a chance of the "Special" proving this to the satisfaction of a jury of honest men here or any where else. To say after this that the statements that the Mahomedans of this State are in a state of jubilation and regard Mr. Mirza's appointment as the nearest approach to the revival of Moghul Raj, and that "they think this is the best time to purge the State of idolatry and propagate the tenets of Islam among the 'Kafirs'" and a great deal more in the same strain, are mendacious to a degree and exhibit the perverse and mischievous spirit of the correspondent is to apply a mild word of correction. It is a question if this correspondent has not gone hopelessly beyond the limits of even extravagant criticism and abused the rights of hospitality he has been enjoying these few days. The question of how to deal with correspondents of this type has now become a problem in this State.

There are many other statements in this "Special Correspondent's" messages to his paper to indicate that his inspiration is from a quarter which is "agin" the Government, for one reason or another. Why he should particularly patronize these handful of men and pass off their mischievous notions as representatives of general Hindu opinion against the Mahomedan Prime Minister is not clear. It may be that he is merely anxious to create mischief between Hindus and Mahomedans. This State is happily free from this trouble and why this gentleman should be allowed to come here all the way from Bombay, and labour here for this ignoble purpose is more than can be said. But then Mysore has not yet evolved a Deportation Law but a few more "Specials" of this type and we will have to think furiously of our "Safety of the State Bill".

It is unnecessary to tell this correspondent on whose head "hooliganism" sits rather heavily, that there was no "charge" of the lancers, who had the strictest injuctions only to disperse the crowd and not injure them; that there was no "festive crowd of school boys" on whom the alleged "charge" was made, for the "festivities", if any, came "after" and not "before" the dispersion that Mr. Mirza, the Dewan, has no desire to let the guilty off, for the Additional Magistrate was most promptly appointed to enquire into the rioting and his work has been most heavy and onerous and that it is easy to say that the personnel of the Inquiry Committee has not given satisfaction but more difficult to name, in all the circumstances of the case, a better, a more strong and a more responsible or representative Committee of seven than has been appointed. Statements of this kind show the sort of stuff on which this "Special Correspondent" is making up his daily bill of fare for his readers. His messages are not merely highly coloured, they are positively lacking in truth and mischievous to a degree. They are calculated to mislead and misrepresent the State, its Ruler, its Premier and its people.

POLITICAL MOTIVE.

Many here are aghast at the publication of messages of this kind in a paper which a prancing pro-consul described as "the greatest paper of Asia" and which delights to describe itself as a daily whose "net sales exceed those of any other three daily newspapers printed in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India"—to which very short and crisp delination of its greatness might be added the sonorous words "and whose correspondents, ordinary and Special, send picturesque tales and incredible news from North, South, East and West". That would better make known to the wide world its true "greatness" and incidentally please the soul of the departed Lord Curzon. Some are disposed to set all this down to the desire for a further increase in its "net sale" this side; others stupidly suggest that its is due to "wounded vanity" for the Government had the temerity to correct it: and a few others seem inclined to opine that it is done wholly for a political purpose. There may be some truth in all these three views, probably the greatest amount of truth is in the third and the last. Why clamour for "Swaraj" in British India, if it has already proved itself a failure in a model Indian State like Mysore? "Why then, Indians, if you have any desire to live and prosper, don't aspire for Swaraj, keep on to your present position of subservience and obedience to your Masters!" This, at any rate, is attributed to be the policy of the "Times of India" in publishing canards about disturbances. Political capital is thus being made out of what appears to be the work of a few malcontents out here, in whose heads the personal factor seems to rule supreme.

The alleged grievance of the school boys is held to be altogether a minor affair, which in any event would never have assumed the proportions it has but for the activities of these designing few. Such at least seems the opinion of those who have knowledge of men and things here. The standing and history of the so-called "leaders" and those associated with them appear to support this view. Neither the "Times of India" which, it is much to be regretted, has considerably fallen in the estimation of people here nor its correspondents "ordinary" or "Special," can carry on a campaign of vilification and misrepresentation like this much longer. The systematic palming off rumours as news is bound to recoil on those responsible for circulating them and fail of its purpose now and for ever.

THE REST BEAT LANCASHIRE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

In a match between the Champion County and the Rest, which began on Friday. The Rest won by a innings and 91 runs. Lancashire 296.—The Rest 603 for eight and declared (Hendren 174, Satcliffe 139 Ames 56 not out). Lancashire 216 (Ernest Tyldesley 63 Freeman four for 75 —Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended 'Lodge Leslie Wilson' on Monday.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.

(Established 1871.)

It is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders.

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a Bonus Year.

For Prospectus &c., please write to—

THE SECRETARY,

Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, 278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but **IT IS THE BEST.**

Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,

11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

YOGI WHO THRILLED THE WORLD

HIS MARVELLOUS SPECIFICS

Swami Seetharamji's wonderful powers are Thrilling and Sensational. Drinks deadly poisons, molten brass, Carbolic and Nitric Acid. Sits over fire. Tested by doctors, Maharajas, judges and awarded certificates.

X-Ray Photo of his stomach taken in General Hospital, Madras, on 24—9—21.

His famous Specifics are sure and quick in action. Boon to Mankind. A trial will convince you of its miraculous effects

(1) **Vajra Kalpam.** The greatest blood producer and health giver. Cures rapidly Anaemia, Nervous Exhaustion, Impotency, Dropsy, etc. Makes you disease proof. Price Bottle Rs. 3.

(2) **Maha Anda Tailam.** Renowned Specific for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hydrocele, Swelling of Joints, etc. Rapidly reduces swelling. Internal and External Rs. 5.

(3) **Jirna Kalpam.** A sure Specific for all stomach complaints. Cures all hopeless cases of Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea, etc. Price Rs. 1-4.

(4) **Maha Gandak Rasayan.** Marvellous Specific for Chronic Leprosy, Syphilis, Black and Red Patches, Chronic Ulcers, Carbuncles, Diabetes, etc. Hope for Hopeless. Price Rs. 3.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

SWAMI SEETHARAM AYURVEDIC DEPOT., 2/174, Broadway, MADRAS

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

(Regd.)

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Full of Life!

Virol is the food that puts life and vigour into children who are feeling the strain of growing. It is a balanced diet containing all the necessary foods for building firm flesh, good sound bone and rich blood. It contains all the vitamins too.

Should be taken at all ages

No child is too delicate to digest Virol. No child can fail to gain extra vitality from a course of Virol, especially during the school age—the age of rapid physical development.

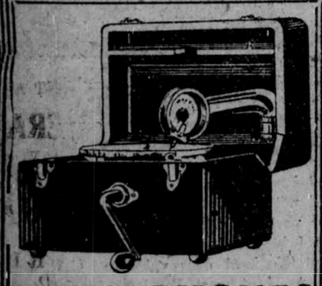
The school age is the critical age—the age when Virol is able to build up reserves of stamina which are of vital importance to health later in life.

Give Virol now and build for the future.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.



PRIMAPHONES

PICNIC MODELS.

Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in clear sweet life like tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets, equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors of Original Swiss Make, Imperial Sound Boxes straight taper tone arms and all wood tone chamber.

Smallest ever-ready portable. Most suitable for Picnicing and Outing.

Model No. 140—Single Spring Rs. 50.

Model No. 145—Double Spring Rs. 60

Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.

Illustrated catalogue on request.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

BOMBAY PHONO AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE RAJVAID HAIR-DYE.

The shining and lastingly deep-black "Hair-Dye". Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

WHITE LEPROSY.

The best application for "White Leprosy" It turns the "White Leprosy" into natural colour. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5. Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

Rajvaid Sri Samandasji Kaviraj,
@ *152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

MONUMENT TO TURKISH REPUBLIC

STATUE OF KEMAL PASHA UNVEILED

MUSSOLINI SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Constantinople, Augt. 10—An overwhelming gathering was held yesterday in connection with the unveiling ceremony of the monument of the Turkish Republic.

The monument built of bronze by an Italian sculptor named Kanonika, presents Mustafa Kamal Pasha on one side in Military uniform and on the other in his Presidential attire.

Signor Mussolini has, in this connection sent a telegraphic message to Mustafa Kamal Pasha in course of which he says:—

"I send to you while joy is filling my heart, my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of the Turkish Republic."

"This monument prepared by an Italian artisan points to the new life of Turkey, and to the fast relations of friendship existing between the peoples and Governments of Italy and Turkey."

THE REPLY.

Mustafa Kamal has responded to him saying:—

"I received your congratulations with extreme joy, in connection with the unveiling ceremony of the monument of the Turkish Republic. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for which you have conveyed about the good understanding and friendship existing between the peoples and the Governments of Italy and Turkey."—"Kaukab-i-Sharq."

THE OIL ENQUIRY ECHO

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR WASTE OF

Expressing his views on the Tariff Board's Report on Oil Industry to "The Chronicle" Mr M P. Ghandhi of the Indian Chamber of Commerce observed that the conclusion of the Tariff Board that no case has been made out for safeguarding the Indian Oil Industry and the Government's acceptance of that condlusion will be viewed with great solace by the Indian consumers. The Indian consumers. The Indian Commercial Community from the very outset was opposed to the grant of protection and the enquiry in this behalf by the Tariff Board as in their opinion no case whatsoever was made out justifying the claim to protection to this industry which is hardly indegenous in any sense of the term save that it is located in India. The Government of India however chose to ignore all such representations and went out of their way to direct the Tarjc Board to suspend all other enquiries and to report upon this question within a period of less than 3 months and in order to enable them to do so also excluded from their consideration a detailed examination of the costs of production of the various companies even though it was most essential for the enquiry. In view of the extraordinary necessity and urgency, the Government felt in taking immediate action in the matter, the consumers in India were even shut out from tendering evidence before the Board in suite of specific request from many quarters and the enquiry was conducted only in Burma. The Tariff Board—both the majority and the minority Reports—deserve a meed of praise for their boldness in rejecting the claim in toto of Government help in any form to this industry controlled and financed mainly by foreigners. It was also predicted that the rate war would probably cease before the Report was made and it would be a waste of energy. But the Government paid no heed to this warning in their frantic zeal to do something by this industry which was represented to be in the danger of extinction. The predictions of the public have come true and the Government have been responsible for the waste of public money in conducting the enquiry in the teeth of unanimous opposition and for the delay in the Tariff Board's enquiries into other indigenous industries more deserving of protection.

The excellent suggestion made in the Minority Report for breaking the powerful monopoly in the Oil Industry which is prejudicial to the national interests and creating competitive conditions and lowering the price of Petroleum by encouraging imports of crude oil and refining it in India also deserves a very careful consideration.

It passes one's comprehension why when the Government evinced such a paternal solicitude for the well-being of this predominantly foreign industry they have turned down after a so-called departmental enquiry the recommendations of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee for an enquiry by the Tariff Board into the grant of protection to the Indian Salt Industry. This is nothing but invidious odious distinction between one industry and another, and cannot but raise a suspicion in the minds of the public about the real intentions of the Government in this behalf.

I desire to make it clear that this represents my personal views and not of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of which I have the honour to be the Secretary.

ONE UNION FOR RAILWAYMEN

AGRA WORKERS SUPPORT DEMANDS

(From A Correspondent).

AGRA, Sept. 16.

A largely attended meeting of Agra Railwaymen of all grades was held in the Railway compound on Saturday evening, Mr. S. K. Dutta Paliwal, a local prominent public worker presided.

The Chairman in his opening remarks explained to the audience at length the constitutional and legal character of the Union and asked them to give up all fears and hesitations and join the Union.

Mr. Joglekar in explaining the functions of the Union remarked that Union was the only weapon in the hands of the workers to improve their daily life of misery and want. All wealth of the world was produced by the sweat of the toiling masses—workers and peasants of the land. As such they had a right to get full value for their labour.

Then dealing with the demands made by the Union Mr. Joglekar explained the resolutions of Bhusaval demands—as well as the demands of the Railway Federation.

After Mr. Purandhre had explained to the men by narrating instances of Matunga Workshop as to how their united efforts told on the administration. He appealed to thm to give unanimous support to demands put forward by the Union before the Agent.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolutions of establishing a branch of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union at Agra, and a Managing Committee for the branch work was elected on the spot. The meeting unanimously supported the demands laid before the Agent by the Union and expressed their full support to the Union.

N. G. S. RY. STRIKERS DIVIDED

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 17.

Consequent on Saturday's mob intimidation, Secunderabad reporters and traffic menials struck yesterday but some resumed to-day.

Apparently the strikers were divided in their opinion. Some are prepared to resume work but other leaders are against the resumption until the eleven original demands are granted.

Mr. Waman Naik has returned and a meeting will be held to-morrow to decide the scope and lines of future action on a concensus of strikers opinion.

The official attitude remains unchanged and all train services are normal.—A.P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

SURAT D. S. P.'S ORDER

SURAT, Sept. 17.

On account of the controversy that had arisen last year on the question of music before mosques between the Hindus and Muslims of this place and the subsequent order of the District Magistrate the Hindus have refrained from taking the idol of Ganapathi in procession for immersion in the river. The dispute still remains unsettled inspite of the recent efforts made by the local leaders of both the communities.

A notification over the signature of Mr. O'Gorman, the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, was issued last evening. It states that the regulations regarding the playing of music before mosques embodied in the previous order passed on 24th January 1928 by the District Superintendent of Police under Section 48 of the District Police Act are again published for the information of the public.

With a view to make the clause 3 of that order, more explanatory, some changes in the wording are made in that regulation. According to this order all kinds of loud musics shall have to be stopped within a space of 20 paces on either side of the doors of mosques and the procession shall pass by the mosque without stopping in front of it. It lays down that the religious Bhajan Mandalis when they pass by the mosques will be allowed to play only one pakhaj (drum) and one Kirtal but manjiras and kirtans may be played in any numbers, except during the times specified in clause 4. It is laid down that all musics should be stopped while passing by the mosques during the prayer times as well as on Ramzan and Bakar-i-Id days and also at the time of other religious functions such as Molod or Vavaz. Clause 5 of the order states that funeral processions of Hindus will pass with music by the mosques at any time. It also warns that persons violating this order will be dealt with under Section 68 of the Bombay District Police Act.—A. P.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,

Guaranted Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret.

Full Particulars; Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co.,
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

BONUS ALLOTTED— Rs. 15 Whole Life, Rs. 12 Endowment } ASSURANCES.
(per annum per Rs. 1,000/- Assured.)

Allum, Bharucha & Co., MANAGERS.

Free Consultation only for 6 Days in Poona

PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION

The Renowned Pulse Specialist and the World-famous Physician **BISHAG-RATNA PANDIT Dr. E. S. GOPAN**

(He comes from a reputed family whose ancestors were given estates worth about several thousands of rupees by the Late King Tippu Sultan of Mysore.)

He will read your pulse and tell your disease with amazing accuracy and demonstrate the Truth at the spot. Cures are guaranteed in case of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthama, Venereals, Female Disorders, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

AT POONA ONLY 6 DAYS

From 20th Sept. to 25th Sept. 1928. **AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL,** Opp. Railway Station—POONA.

BETWEEN THE HOURS: 8 to 11 A.M. & 3 to 6 P.M.

Accurate Diagnosis! Cures Guaranteed!! Charges Moderate!!!

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI, Managing Director and Physician,

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.

A Great Benefit of Mass Productions

Those who want to buy Rice Mill Machinery for the coming Season are requested to

COMPARE our **PRICES** and **DIMENSIONS** of **PRINCIPAL MACHINES**

BEFORE DECIDING to buy a Rice Mill anywhere else.

Our Rice Mills are Manufactured by Messrs. F. H. SCHULE, G.M.B.H., Hamburg, (Speciality since 1892).

BURMA TYPE RICE MILL, No. 7 B Capacity: 2500 to 3000 lbs. Paddy per hour. This Rice Mill consists of:—

1 Under runner Disk Sheller dia. 4' 1"
1 Paddy Separator CINDERRELLA with 33 Compartments in 3 Tiers.
2 White Rice Cones dia. of stones 2'
5 Complete elevators.

Besides these paddy Riddle, Magnetic Separator, Shaiking Seive Husk Separator, Exhaust fan, Complete Iron frame work, Shafting, etc.

Price Rs. **10,680-0-0** F. O. R. Bombay Nett.

For smaller capacity mills please do not forget to inquire prices.

Our Prices Defy Competition.

Agents:— **SHREE JAGNATHJI & Co.,** P. O. Box 1018 BOMBAY 1.

WHAT IS MERCKOZONE?

Merckozone is Hydrogen Peroxide "Merck" which is a preparation of exceptional purity and reliability. Owing to the constant imitation of the well known "Merck" package by unscrupulous manufacturers marketting preparations of doubtful strength and purity it has been found necessary to adopt a special name and all users of Hydrogen Peroxide are requested to specify **MERCKOZONE** *and accept no substitutes*

The manifold properties of **MERCKOZONE** render it indispensable in every home in the treatment of wounds, its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties promote rapid healing, as a mouth wash it wards off throat and lung affections and keep the teeth white and clean; a compress soaked with **MERCKOZONE** will assist in removing blackheads, pimples etc., in manicure it bleaches the nails, removes stains and brightens the dull parts. In the household it is used for bleaching stains out of linen, cleaning articles of ivory and bone and for cleaning straw hats, etc.

There is nothing so valuable to the housewife as MERCKOZONE and no household should ever be without a bottle.

Issued in 4 oz., 10 oz., and 20 oz. patent bottles, on sale everywhere.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR MERCKOZONE—
HE CAN SUPPLY IT.

Geo. Gahagan & Co.

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 41001.

We having large Works equipped with modern labour-saving tools including

Hydraulic Plant	Riveting Hammers,
Steam Testing	Machines,
Drilling,	Punching,
Shearing,	Screwing,
Shaping and Planing Machines	

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, etc., etc., which enables us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch.

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, etc., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most suitable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Impurities of the Blood, Constipation, Indigestion, &c.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

LANOL
Amazing German Cure.

A guaranteed cure in a couple of days only in Chronic, Eczema, incurable Venerial and other Sorses, and all Skin-diseases. It is praiseworthy to the Bombay and S. Indian peoples. Re. 1. 3 phial Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra.

Apply:—
MALLICK & Co.
1, Jugipara Lane,
CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution.

ESSENTIALS OF A SUCCESSFUL LAWYER

WEED OUT COMMUNALISM AND EMULATE ENGLISH BAR

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

"The time has really come, when young men, whatever be the creed to which they may belong, whatever be the faith they may profess or inherit, should band themselves together into a sort of league and take a solemn vow that whatever else may deflect their course, communalism shall not."

With this appeal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru concluded an interesting address to the students of the Madras Law College. Sir. T. B. Sapru also offered to the students valuable suggestions as regards their conduct, when they were called to the Bar.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, rising amidst applause, said:

Mr. Principal and gentlemen—I never expected when I left Allahabad a few days ago, that I would be called upon to address any public meetings down in Madras. In fact, the main reason why I left Allahabad was that I wanted to get away from public engagements (cheers.) But ever since I have been here during the last 3 or 4 days, I have been inundated with kind and persistent requests from so many associations, and particularly associations of the students, that I find it humanly impossible to comply with the request of everyone. And it was therefore, wholly out of question that I must say a "no" to a request proceeding from such a quarter.

I want to establish within the few minutes that I am before you perfectly intimate relations, relations which should exist between a member of the profession and others, who are going to join that profession, and therefore, I am going to address you generally, with regard to the future that lies before you.

IS THE PROFESSION OVERCROWDED

It is often said that the legal profession is a very crowded profession, and that there is no room for newcomers But let me tell you that this was not said only in the year 1928. This was said also nearly 33 years ago, when I joined the legal profession. (cheers) I believe it will we the same when my grandson or great grandson decides to join the legal profession. Personal experience has however, convinced me that there is always room in any profession, howsoever crowded, howsoever full it may be, for a man who means to achieve success and who qualifies himself accordingly for that success.

You in Madras certainly do not require any advice on any legal subject or on any matter affecting the legal professing from a man coming from Northern India. I don't think that any class of lawyers in India could boast of a nobler pedigree than you Madras men could. (Applause.) And mind you, when I say this, it is not as a mere matter of convention that I am paying this tribute to your great legal ancestors, but it is out of the deepest conviction. After having made a somewhat close study of legal subjects during the last 30 years, I have come to the conclusion that no part of India has produced finer intellects in law than Madras has. When I think of the great names of Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar, Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar, I do say and I do feel that they were men of whom any country at any time might be proud, and of whom any legal profession in any part of the world might have generally felt proud. You may take it from me that, so far as the standard of scholarship, learning, analytical faculty and research are concerned, they have already been prescribed by your great legal ancestors. And you do not want any higher standards from anyone.

LEGAL RESEARCH.

It is perfectly true that, in India, we have still to develop that kind of dry scholarship in law, which we meet in other parts of the world. I believe the time is not very far, when we shall have in this country lawyers, who will devote themselves and dedicate themselves to the study of law as a Science rather than as a means for the acquisition of wealth or power or fame. Those lawyers are not so well-known among the general lay-public, but they are well-known, respected and revered even by practising lawyers.

There is a great deal of research work to be done in the Science of Law in this country. We are daily interpreting our ancient system of law—Hindu and Muhammadan—and trying to adjust those ancient doctrines to modern conditions. I am not speaking here as a social reformer, nor am I giving you any opinion as to how far it is possible for us to stick to those old forms. Although the standards of conduct were prescribed by our ancient sages some 2,000 years ago, I do say that the time has really come, when instead of interpreting them as occasion arises and applying them to particular facts and particular cases, we Hindu lawyers and Indian lawyers generally, ought to apply ourselves in a more scientific manner to the study of those branches of Law, and try to find out for ourselves the circumstances in which those systems grew and were developed. Without appreciating the circumstances and the influences, which were in operation in those days, it is difficult for us to understand the reason why particular propositions were laid at that time. And unless we do appreciate those reasons, it should be difficult even for a social reformer to determine for himself the extent to which he would be safely prepared to depart from those, though, speaking for myself as a social reformer, I would not hesitate very much in departing, in a very large measure, from some of those ancient systems. But that is a different matter. Therefore, I do make an appeal to some of you, if not to all, that you will apply yourself not merely to the practical branches of Law, which will bring you money and power and fame, but also to a scientific study of Law, to enrich Hindu and Muhammadan jurisprudence in this country.

NO ROYAL ROAD TO SUCCESS.

Well, perhaps, it is perfectly natural that you should expect me to tell you more of the Law, as a profession than Law as a Science, because I believe, you are more interested in joining the profession than in this dry-as-dust research. However, there must be some of you, who must rise superior to these considerations. So far as the legal profession as such is concerned, there is no royal road to success. If you study the careers of men in England and in India and in other countries, you will find that those men who are accustomed to be looked upon as leaders, fashionable leaders as the term goes in England, as leaders in the profession, they are precisely the men, who had passed through long odds of waiting, patience, disappointment and disgust, before they had been able to achieve any appreciable measure of success. If each one of us will write an honest account of the trials and of the sufferings through which he had to pass, during the early days of waiting, I think instead of being a warning to you, all that should be a source of great encouragement to you, because not with standing those difficulties which many of us had to encounter in those early days, we did succeed in rising superior to those difficulties and in carving out careers for us. And I see absolutely no reason that what we were able in our generation to achieve, you in your younger generation with all the experience that is to your credit, should not be able to do, and in fact, do it better.

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS.

There are, however, half a dozen qualities, which were absolutely necessary for the success of a lawyer. I will not place the intellectual qualities first and foremost. I will rather place the moral quality first and foremost. There is nothing more necessary for the success of a lawyer than character. One distinguished lawyer told me once that the most difficult part of the lawyer was how to make money. It was very easy for him to give advice, it was very easy for him to argue the case, but it was very difficult to make money. I ventured to differ from him. No doubt, it would be absurd on the part of any one of us to claim that we follow the profession of law out of philanthropic notions. We all do follow the profession, as a matter of career, as a matter or necessity. But even within those temptations, there is plenty of room for the display of the highest attributes of character. You daily come into touch with litigants, who are prepared to do anything, only you must ask them to do that. And then there arises your responsibility. It is up to you, therefore, that, while you will work to the best of your ability according to the best of your lights, for the benefit of your client, you shall, directly or indirectly, by suggestion or otherwise not do anything which is derogatory to your position as a member of the profession, and which is inconsistent with the highest dictates of morality.

BEWARE OF TEMPTATIONS.

Temptations in the conduct of cases are man. Every one of us has known all these temptations, and has had to face these temptations. But, remember, the lawyer who resorts to underhand practices may pick up some sort of practice, or acquire some local reputation. But the true test of a lawyer's reputation arises from the lengths of time, through which it has prevailed in his part of the world. And a lawyer, who resorts to underhand practice enjoys only a very temporary, short-lived popularity, influence and fame, and ultimately, you find that the man who is lagging behind, but who has more character in him does defeat the brilliant lawyer, who has stolen a march upon the other by adopting some easier methods of success. Therefore, I say, that whatever be the nature of the temptations that may arise in your way, it is up to you, that you should resist those temptations, and that you shall maintain the highest possible standards of professional integrity, in dealing with your clients, in dealing with the Court, and in dealing with your opponents.

EMULATE THE ENGLISH BAR.

I have not the least hesitation, having travelled in many countries, having met people of different nationalities, and having studied things about the legal profession in various countries, in saying that, nowhere has the legal profession achieved and maintained a higher standard than the English Bar in England has done. I have no hesitation in saying that. Now that the new chapter in the history of the legal profession in India is opening,—I believe it is open already here in the Bar Councils Act—I think it is up to you, to show that you are prepared not merely to enjoy the higher standard that has been conferred on you by the Indian Legislature, but to enforce in practice those standards of conduct, which have made the name of the English Bar, an honoured name all over the world. Well, an English Barrister in England may be the worst possible of Tories, may be the greatest enemy in the politics of your country, but if you entrust him with your brief, I have no the slighest doubt, in my mind, that he will discharge his duties with integrity, with independence and with fearlessness, which will even astonish you. In dealing with their clients, with their opponents and with the Court, they have shown nothing but the highest possible integrity, and the highest possible amount of independence. It does not mean that there are not black sheep there. Black sheep there are, and there will be in every society and in every body of men. But taking the standard as a whole, and judging the English Bar as a whole during the last few centuries, I have not the least doubt that you will come to the conclusion that it is one of the finest bodies of professional men that ever existed in the world.

PIONEERS OF LIBERTY.

It is the English Barristers that fought the battles of liberty and freedom in England, and it is the English Judges, who have been the greatest bulwark of popular rights and liberties. And if you study the early history of the War in this country, you will find that in the early part of the 19th Century, both in Calcutta and in other Presidency towns, it was the English Barristers in those days that consciously or unconsciously laid the foundation for those notions of liberty and freedom and a sense of the reign of law, which we now price so much. Sir Elijah Impey in Calcutta, or of a few years later, during that time, you will find that there were men who had come out from England and who took up the cause of their Indian litigants and fought those battles most bravely and most independently in those days. There is a great deal of history imcedded in the Indian Law Report, and in Moor's Indian Appeals and in the English reports relating to India, which I would ask you to discover for yourself. And if you apply yourself seriously, you will find that the standard has already been laid down for you, not only by the English Barristers from the early generation, but also Indian lawyers of great eminence in subsequent generations. Those are the standards, which I will ask you to adopt for yourself in the discharge of your professional duties.

But how-so-ever much, you may be engrossed in the pursuit of your own profession, in the study of law, in the practical work that you will be called upon to perform in the course of law, there are other claims, on your time which you will have to meet. You will generally find that in every other country, it is the lawyer, who has come forward to represent popular institutions and popular assemblies much more than any other men. Only last year about this time, I happened to be travelling in Turkey. I went to the Supreme Court there, and called on the President of the Bar and the members of the Bar, who were exceedingly nice to me. Notwithstanding the fact that I am a great admirer of that wonderful man, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, I will tell you that a great deal of the success of the movement in Turkey, has been due to the indefatigable work of the lawyers practising there.

FIGHT BRAVELY.

Great times are in store for you. Whether the present generation of public men is drawn from the legal profession or from any other profession, I believe they have played their part, or have very nearly played their part. They must, in the ordinary course of events, make room for you, younger men. It will be up to you to carry on the fight. But whatever be the nature of the fight, howsoever bitter the opposition, you may have to meet, there is one thing that I would ask you always to bear in mind. Let it be a clean fight, let it not be a fight for personal or selfish ends, but let it be a fight for public ends. And when you have got to fight for public ends, remember that your opponent is not always so bad as you are led to believe, or that you are not so good as sometimes you imagine you are. (Cheers.) The truth may probably be neither on your side, nor on his; it may be somewhere mid-way. Therefore, when you enter the political arena, bring in the spirit of fair-play. Not only fight but fight bravely. But if you have got convictions, which are inconvenient to your popularity, then you will be face to face with very difficult problems.

COMMUNALISM MUST BE TABOO.

Politics is a very difficult game and a game of compromise at the best; or at the worst. I should think that there is chance for the redemption of the soul of even a politician. (Cheers.) He can, if he likes and dares, maintain a certain standard of public probity and faithfulness to his own convictions, which at moment impose very great strain. The temptations in the way of politicians are by no means small. They are sometimes greater than those in the way of lawyers. Bearing in mind, as I do, that you will,—many of you at any rate,—be both lawyers and politicians, I only hope and pray that in the struggle that awaits you, you may give a very good and honourable account of yourself. Coming to politics again, you will be face to face with extremely difficult problems in the near future, and there is no greater problem, to my mind, than the problem of the unification of the various communities in India. It is no use disguising the fact—and I say that with apologies to Miss Mayo—that much of the trouble in our country arises because of our hopeless divisions, because of the manner in which we think, because of the terms of communalism in which sometimes the best of us are compelled to think or do voluntarily think. Now, I ask you, my young friends, in all sincerity, to rise superior to these petty and small considerations. When I think of the present position of Indian politics—I am speaking to you absolutely frankly—sometimes I feel that what we of the present generation have failed to achieve, may be achieved by our successors. We are old, confirmed sinners, and give you a warning that you will do better than we had done in regard to these matters. The time has really come, when youngmen, whatever be the creed to which they belong, whatever be the faith they may profess or inherit, should band themselves together into a sort of league and take a solemn vow, that whatever else may deflect their course, communalism shall not. (Cheers.)

BENEFITS OF NATIONAL VIEW-POINT.

That is the real thing which has got to be borne in mind. Once you make up your mind that you will begin to think as Indians, and not in terms of one particular community, not as Hindus or Muhammadans, not as Brahmanas or Non-Brahmanas, if you will pardon my referring to local matters, well, I think you will have solved the problem for yourself, and you will see the way out. Unfortunately, it is true more or less of every part of India.—I speak of the North, I will not refer to the South, because you know better, that sometimes and very often we think in those narrow terms, with the consequence that whenever there is anything big going, the first question which is raised in the country is: "What about this community, what about that community?" But poor India recedes in the back-ground. By these, we really make ourselves the laughing stock of all other Nations. I will beg of you to go outside the country, and see for yourselves what view is entertained by outsiders of your internal quarrels and dissensions. I had some experience of it last year, when I was travelling in Eastern Europe. I came back with the conviction, that unless the communal problem is solved, solved freely, frankly and courageously, there is no hope, and there can be no hope, for us in the near future. We have got, therefore, to apply ourselves to that problem.

Speaking for myself, I have not the least hesitation in saying that in these matters, I hold very unorthodox views, and my sympathies are with that class of people, whom we in our vanity describe as the "depressed" classes, or submerged classes. (Applause.) And one of the reasons, why I have come to Madras is, that I want to get into practical and personal touch with this problem, to have personal sense of the nature of this problem, which has been engaging my attention for years past. But I cannot have a correct notion of that unless I go round the Presidency. I do hope and trust that in regard to this matter, you of the younger generation will set a better example than your leaders have done in the past. (Applause.)

With a vote of thanks to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the meeting dispersed.

AFTER GENERAL ELECTIONS

MR. SNOWDEN MAKES A PROPHECY

FUTURE OF BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES

The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P., writes in the August issue of the "Pall Mall Magazine" on "What is the future of the British Political Parties?" In conclusion he makes a prophecy as to what is likely to happen at the next General Election and what will follow in its train. He writes:—

"The most likely result of the next General Election seems to be that no party will have a clear majority in the House of Commons. What is going to happen then? Suppose we assume the probable, namely that the Labour and Liberal members have together a working majority over the Conservatives. What will happen?

"Well, one thing will not happen. The Liberals will not put the Labour Party into office in the loose fashion in which they did in 1924. Both Labour and Liberal learnt a lesson from that brief experience which will prevent them repeating the mistake.

"The Liberals in such circumstances could do one of two things. They could put the Tories into office, making terms as to the legislative programme, which would include the abandonment of Protection under any of various aliases. They might insist upon sharing offices with the Conservatives. It is certain that the Conservatives would not be averse to some such arrangement.

"But from the point of view of the future of the Liberal Party any coalition or undertaking to keep the Tories in office, would be absolutely fatal. It would complete the ruin of the Liberal Party which the previous Coalition began. It would so strengthen the Labour Party that its return with an independent majority at the next Eelection would be assured.

COULD TRY TO ARRANGE WITH LABOUR.

"But in the circumstances we are considering, the small band of Liberals in Parliament would have another choice. They could try to arrange terms with the Labour Party. But they would insist on terms, and from their point of view quite rightly. They might agree to put in a Labour Government on an agreed programme. That might not be difficult to arrange, for a Labour Party which had not a Parliamentary majority could not expect to have the support of other parties for full Socialist measures. There is enough in common between the programmes of the two parties to make a legislative programme for three or four sessions which would constitute a real contribution to social and industrial reform.

"But the Liberals might go further. They might insist on sharing offices. This would be a difficult pile to get over. In the present temper of the Labour Party I do not think such a proposal would be considered; and from the Liberal point of view I do not think it would be advantageous to them. A Government, least of all a Coalition Government, however well it may be doing, is never popular; and if the Liberals gave an independent, but critical, support to a Labour Government they could claim credit for its good work and disclaim responsibility for its blunders.

"Some Parliamentary understanding in the circumstances I have assumed is indispensable. It is a situation which has often faced every Parliament in Europe. It is being considered in both Germany and France to-day. There is nothing sinister in open Parliamentary arrangements.

"Where no one party has a Parliamentary majority some arrangement must be made if government is to be carried on. The British Labour Party will have to deal with such a situation. Every Socialist Party in Europe has to do so on many occasions. It has been met in various way. Sometimes the Socialists have formed a Government of their own party, depending for Parliamentary support on other parties. Sometimes they have joined in a Coalition; and sometimes hold aloof from the Government, giving their support to another party.

"All these are possible courses. One of them, in the circumstances which are likely to exist after the next Election, will have to be chosen. But the choice will not be determined by the decision of one party only.

"I believe it was Disraeli who said that 'England does not like Coalitions.' That is true. Parliamentary arrangements, when they are necessary, never satisfy any party. The three-party system in this country is, I think, only a transition stage, and eventually the country will get tired of it and return a party with a party majority.

"The ultimate evolution of the British political parties will be the formation of two strong parties; and we have in the Labour Party and in the Conservative Party the two parties of the future, though each will undergo changes and modifications in obedience to the inevitable movement of political thought and social aspirations."—"Public Opinion."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.